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## Kissinger, Tho Negotiate in Paris on Monday

By James Goldsborough  
Nov. 17 (AP)—The United States and North Vietnam today said they would resume talks on a Vietnam peace Monday.

## Russia on UN Solutions

Argues America  
Pay More

Robert Alden

NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union clashed here today in a debate on the United Nations' effort to reduce the arms race.

The United States said it would not accept the Soviet Union's demand for a 50 percent reduction in the number of nuclear weapons.

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WELL-PROTECTED—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt speaking from behind a bullet-proof glass box at Social Democratic election rally in Stuttgart on Friday.

## Brandt Says If Elected He Will Visit E. Berlin to Sign Germanys Treaty

ESSEN, West Germany, Nov. 17 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt announced tonight that he is ready to travel to East Berlin, before Christmas, if possible, to sign the treaty of general relations between the two German states.

It would be the first time a West German chancellor has visited the East German capital, but the plan depends on Mr. Brandt's coalition government's surviving the national election on Sunday.

The chancellor came to the steel town of Essen to make his promise to go to East Berlin after a hard day of campaigning in cold, snowy weather.

Earlier, about 200 hecklers gave him a noisy reception when he spoke at Paderborn, home constituency of the Christian Democratic (CDU) opposition leader, Rainer Barzel.

Mr. Brandt's treaty with East Germany, setting Bonn's seal on the Communist East as an independent, sovereign state, has been a key issue in the month-long campaign. He re-emphasized in Essen his willingness to be judged by the treaty.

He also appealed for a national vote of confidence as an endorsement of his efforts to secure peace in Europe and more humanity in divided Germany.

"For the first time, we have the opportunity to negotiate with increased prestige and weight and to secure the peace in Europe for generations to come," he said.

"We have at the same time the opportunity to preserve the substance of the nation and bring more humanity to Germany. For this I ask your confidence."

In related moves today, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, leader of Mr. Brandt's Free Democrat coalition partners, told a Saarbrücken election rally that Bonn had nothing against establishing diplomatic ties with Hungary. He also said that West Germany and China will open embassies in two weeks in each other's capitals.

The Economics Ministry, in Bonn, at the same time, announced the biggest venture so far in industrial cooperation between West Germany and the Soviet Union. A group of German firms will supply machine tools and equipment for construction of an integrated ironworks in central Russia, with investment ultimately reaching 3,000 million marks.

Mr. Barzel hammered at the themes of inflation and what he called the inadequacy of the good-neighbor treaty at a CDU rally in Karlsruhe tonight.

"We have confidence in the silent majority in this country," the 48-year-old opposition leader told about 5,000 people.

Two opinion polls published by the ZDF television network just

before Mr. Brandt began his final swing indicated he was winning his struggle to overcome fears of inflation.

Despite a rise in prices this year of almost 7 percent, double that of last year, ZDF's polls revealed that at the end of October 62 percent of the population considered their own economic situation to be good. This compared with 59 percent who

felt this way in September, when the election campaign began.

The same polls showed that, whereas only 23 percent of those questioned thought the Social Democrats would win the election, that figure jumped to 35 percent by the end of October, while the percentage of those convinced the opposition Christian Democrats would be victorious sank from 41 to 28 percent.

## Sunday's Election

Voting: 40.8 million registered voters. They include 4.8 million between the ages of 18 and 24 voting for the first time.

For what: For 496 seats in the next Bundestag (lower house of parliament). There also are 22 deputies from West Berlin who have no voting rights in parliament. They are chosen by the West Berlin City House of Representatives.

Main parties involved: The Social Democrats (SPD) and their small liberal allies, the Free Democrats (FDP), who were allied in the last coalition government, and the Christian Democrats (CDU), a conservative party and the main opposition group.

In addition, there are several splinter groups, including the rightist National Democratic party (NDP) and a new West German Communist party (OEP).

Party leaders: Social Democrats—Chancellor Willy Brandt, 58. Free Democrats—Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, 53. Christian Democrats—Rainer Barzel, 48.

Voting system: Every voter has two ballots. With one he votes for one candidate in one of the 248 voting districts. The candidate obtaining a simple majority in each district is elected.

With the other he votes for a list of candidates put up by each party. Under a proportional representation system these determine the other 248 Bundestag deputies.

Any party failing to exceed 5 percent of the overall total national popular vote or to get at least three deputies elected by direct vote gets no seats in the new parliament.

Polling: Opens at 8 a.m. Sunday, closes at 8 p.m. First, computerized projections of final result are expected at 7 p.m., provisional final result at midnight Sunday.

## Italian Cabinet Says Reform Will Cut Its Pay, Not Raise It

ROME, Nov. 17 (UPI)—The government said today that the salaries of Premier Giulio Andreotti and his cabinet ministers will go down, not up, under a recent civil service pay reform.

Mr. Andreotti's office said that press reports that the reform would more than double the salaries of cabinet members were based on a misinterpretation of the move.

Milan's Corriere Della Sera and other newspapers said that pay raises the government decreed for high-ranking civil servants Tuesday would come to apply to government members as well because of an old law linking their salaries to those of top-scholar bureaucrats. They said that this would double the income of the premier and ministers.

Only One Salary

The government said that the reform does indeed also apply to the ministers, but that it includes a stipulation that a person cannot draw more than one salary from the state. This means that cabinet members will lose the parliamentary indemnity of 955,544 lire (\$1,624), which they now draw in addition to their salaries. The pay raise will not entirely offset that loss, the government said.

It said that Mr. Andreotti's aggregate monthly income will drop from the present 1,652,184 lire (\$2,822) to 1,519,896 lire (\$2,614).

## Few Allowed to Greet Him Peron Ends His Exile; Troops Bar Welcome

By Joseph Novitski

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 17 (AP)—Juan Domingo Peron returned to Argentina today after years of exile with the announced aim of helping pacify a country that has been divided since his authoritarian, populist rule ended 17 years ago.

The former army officer who ruled Argentina as a dictator elected president for nine turbulent years ending in 1955 arrived in a chartered Italian jetliner at 11:08 a.m. after an overnight flight from Rome. He immediately went into seclusion in the hotel at Buenos Aires International Airport, canceling a scheduled message to the country and a news conference in protest over security measures applied for his return.

Mr. Peron, his third wife, Isabel Martinez, and seven of his immediate staff were whisked off the plane by government security agents who moved them to the hotel through a driving rain in a tight formation of five cars.

Mr. Peron, tall and looking fit, stepped out of the car for 50 seconds to stand under an umbrella, waving to two thin lines of his followers, outnumbered by newsmen at the airport.

Meets Supporters

After noon, he met with national leaders of his movement and leaders of allied political parties. His immediate plans were unknown, and his future movements remained unclear in the tense atmosphere of the stiff, armed government welcome. The Peronist movement expected him to stay in Buenos Aires at least through Monday.

The Argentine military government, led by enemies of Mr. Peron, who invited him back to reach a political agreement, surrounded Ezeiza Airport as though they expected an airborne invasion and not a 77-year-old politician, his wife and 163 of his admirers. Fear gas, armored cars, troops and tanks were used to turn back several thousand of Mr. Peron's followers, who walked all morning through a cold, driving rain trying to reach the airport.

No serious casualties were reported immediately. But news of the attempted demonstrations of support was kept off radio and television broadcasts, apparently by government order.

Navy Man Killed

Officials said a navy petty officer died in an abortive pre-dawn revolt led by petty officers apparently supporting Mr. Peron at a navy technical school in suburban Buenos Aires.

Only 300 wet Peronists, each individually authorized by the junta of commanders in chief of the three armed forces, stood behind police barriers when the white-and-green Altavilla jet touched down in a cloud of spray. A platoon of infantrymen in combat gear surrounded the plane in loose formation, their weapons at the ready and turned towards the aircraft.

"Security measures are for Mr. Peron's safety," a government spokesman said yesterday. The spokesman, Edgar Sazon, added that Mr. Peron was authorized to land at Ezeiza and stay at the airport hotel. The implication, which he did not deny when questioned, was that any further moves by the controversial leader could only be taken after consultation with the military government.

After a dramatic first step, the

fate of what Mr. Peron has called in recent days his "peace mission" appeared unclear. The controversial former president, still hated and feared by many Argentines, has returned as the principal figure in a military plan to return democratic rule to the country through elections scheduled for next March. Because of the strength of his following, estimated to represent between 40 and 60 percent of the electorate, the military swallowed their distaste and began open negotiations with Mr. Peron at his home in exile in Madrid two years ago.

The negotiations led to his return today, which was declared a nonworking holiday two days ago by decree. The country was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



BACK HOME—Former President Juan Peron and his wife about to enter a car after their arrival in Argentina.

## As 631st Person Is Killed Heath Says 2 Sides in Ulster Have Confidence in Britain

BELFAST, Nov. 17 (AP)—Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath said today that he had found a "great improvement" in Northern Ireland and the time had come to press on toward a political settlement.

Mr. Heath's optimistic statement came on another day of violence. A Catholic legislator's wife was beaten and branded by terrorists, a policeman was killed and two bomb blasts rocked downtown Belfast.

The prime minister said at a news conference here that in two days of meetings with politicians, churchmen and ordinary citizens he found "a general belief that we are trying to achieve a just solution."

He added that there was now "greater trust and confidence that we will produce a fair solution and when we do so, there will be no justification for violence and it will be much easier to put down violence."

The policeman's death raised

to at least 631 the number of deaths in more than three years of conflicts among the British Army, the Protestant third of the Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant extremist group.

Mrs. Currie fainted during the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## U.S. Shipping Dispute Up Deliveries of Grain

By Marilyn Berger

ON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—A 17 million tons grain sold to the United States has yet left port for Soviet ship because of the Soviet-American dispute over what the market price is.

The Russians insist that the market rate is \$7.50 a ton, which would bring it to \$2.25. The Americans say it is closer to \$10.35, which, with the additional 10 percent, would be \$11.38.

The Russians base their claim on the fact that they were able to procure two Polish ships in October at the \$7.50 rate. The U.S. claim is based on charters made at the \$10.35 rate at about the same time. No ships have been chartered since that time, but shipping rates on other routes have generally gone down, undercutting the American argument.

The money difference becomes significant when it is multiplied by the six million tons that are to be carried in American-flag ships. That difference would add \$18 million to the Soviet shipping bill.

While the Americans are negotiating against a background of a falling market, sources in the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Heavy Abstentions In Brazil Elections

SAO PAULO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Returns from nationwide municipal elections yesterday showed a heavy proportion of abstentions and blank or null votes in Brazil's most populated area.

An estimated 25 to 30 percent of the 30 million eligible voters in Latin America's largest nation were reported to have abstained in the polling Wednesday despite the fact that voting is compulsory for every literate Brazilian.

Final results are not expected for a month.

## Declined to Give \$100,000 to Campaign American Motors Tells of GOP Fund Bid

By Morton Mintz  
and Nick Kotz

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI)—American Motors Corp. officials said yesterday that the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President asked for a contribution of \$100,000 from its executives, but that the corporation flatly refused.

The episode began last spring, said William M. Trevarrow, who serves as a Washington representative for American Motors and other firms. As he described it yesterday, Robert P. Odell Jr., executive director of the Republican National Finance Committee, visited Mr. Trevarrow's office here and asked for a \$100,000 contribution, which American Motors presumably would collect from its executives.

Campaign contributions out of corporate funds are illegal.

Mr. Trevarrow said he told Mr. Odell "no—after I stopped laughing," adding that "the amount was absurd so far as I was concerned."

Mr. Trevarrow then reported the solicitation to Frank Hedge, vice-president for public relations of the automaker.

About a week later, Mr. Trevarrow said, Mr. Odell again visited him and asked for \$50,000 from American Motors officials.

In his pitch for the money, Mr. Trevarrow said, Mr. Odell stressed that funds contributed prior to April 7 would not have to be reported under a new campaign disclosure law. Mr. Trevarrow said he recalls the Odell solicitation took place in late March.

After the second solicitation, Mr. Trevarrow said, he again telephoned vice-president Hedge at the automakers' Detroit headquarters.

Mr. Hedge said he told Mr. Trevarrow that American Motors would not meet such a request to solicit money from its employees, and Mr. Trevarrow then informed Mr. Odell there would be no contribution.

Mr. Hedge said he in turn told board chairman Roy D. Chapin

of his action, and Mr. Chapin concurred.

"I disapprove of the idea of executives telling their employees to contribute money to a certain candidate," Mr. Chapin said.

Mr. Hedge said he agrees with other executives who privately have expressed concern about the propriety of Republican fund raising this year asking corporations to raise campaign money and giving the corporations specific quotas of money to collect.

Mr. Odell was out of the country on vacation and could not be reached for comment, Mr. Odell said.

Earlier, officials of U.S. Steel Corp., told The Washington Post that Maurice H. Stans, the president's chief fund raiser, had asked the company to collect a specific quota of contributions from its executives for the Nixon campaign. U.S. Steel executives contributed, but far less than Mr. Stans requested, said William Whyte, the firm's Washington representative.



## News Analysis

## The Crucial German Election: Ostpolitik or Economics?

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Nov. 17 (WP)—Early Sunday evening, in a carbon copy of the ritual that ends an American election, the West Germans will gather around their TV sets and wait for the computers and commentators of the two national networks to tell them who won.

The question is whether the voters on Sunday will give a new mandate to Chancellor Willy Brandt and his left-of-center coalition of Social Democrats and liberal Free Democrats or will swing toward conservatism and give the nod to Rainer Barzel, standard-bearer of the Christian Democrats, who led the country through 20 years of postwar reconstruction.

The battle lines dividing the two sides have been drawn clearly enough. Mr. Brandt has chosen the incumbent's natural role of statesman and is running all out on the record of his Ostpolitik, or Eastern policy—the drive to improve the country's relations with the Communist bloc, which has earned him a Nobel Peace Prize.

As the challenger, Mr. Barzel has been forced to emphasize more homely issues, chief among them West Germany's mounting inflation. In an appeal to voters' fears about their pocketbooks, he has hammered at the theme that Mr. Brandt's re-election would mean ruinous price rises and costly social tinkering on a scale that would bankrupt the country.

Dead Heat

Yet, while the options are clear, there is still great uncertainty about which one the voters are going to pick up. As the campaign ended, the two sides appeared locked in a dead heat.

Public-opinion polls and party pros agreed that the basic constituencies of the two major parties remain substantially unchanged from past elections and that the outcome will be determined by approximately five million "floaters" or independent voters. But they confessed bafflement at which issues and personalities are going to count most with uncommitted voters.

Yet this is what the election is all about. Even the names of the winners are less important than what the vote says about the things the electorate has upmost on its mind. By late Sunday night the political analysts will be sifting through the results, trying to sketch a picture of the mood, the aspirations and the future direction of the German people.

What the experts conclude will be of interest not only to West Germany's 61 million citizens but also to untold other people in both halves of Europe and in the United States. Of all the countries in Western Europe, it is West Germany whose elections seem to draw the largest share of outside attention.

War Memories

In part, this is the legacy of World War II. For those who lived through its horror, few subjects are more compelling than the health of the democracy that was built on the ashes of the most ruthless dictatorship the

world has ever seen. Inevitably, there is a compulsion to scrutinize any election here for signs of whether the virus of fascism still lurks within the German body politic.

Even for those who consider the danger of a Nazi revival a dead issue, there is a special fascination in Sunday's election. They are interested in how the country's current state of mind might affect the increasingly wider swath being cut by West Germany in the affairs of Europe. Despite the loss of almost half its prewar territory, West Germany has emerged as the unrivaled economic powerhouse of Western Europe. So pre-eminent is its economic position within the European Common Market that even the Soviet Union has found itself obliged to court Bonn in hopes of obtaining German trade and technology for its own development.

For a long time the West Germans were prevented by their Nazi past from exercising the political influence that is the natural companion of economic wealth. But time and events have gradually been stripping away the constraints that relegated West Germany to the status of a pariah in the world community.

Viable Democracy

First, the Christian Democrats, under their patriarch Konrad Adenauer, brought about re-entry to the West by laying the foundations of a viable democracy and then anchoring it securely in NATO and the Common Market.

Then came the turn of Mr. Brandt and his attempt to bury the last lingering hostilities left from the war through a reconciliation with Eastern Europe. Only 12 days ago his Ostpolitik recorded its most dramatic achievement when Bonn turned its back on 20 years of pretending that the Communist regime in East Germany did not exist and concluded an agreement for the two German states to recognize each other's independence.

What is more, these developments—secure alliance with the West and budding détente with the East—have come at a time when the United States is signaling its intention of gradually relinquishing the burdens it assumed in postwar Europe. Inevitably, this is going to leave some vacuum that the Europeans will have to fill by themselves.

Given the interdependence that institutions like the Common Market have imposed on Western Europe, it is doubtful that any one country will emerge in a position of clear-cut leadership. But when one looks at West Germany, with its economic power and its new potential to act as an interlocutor between East and West, there seems little doubt that it should be among the prime movers of the coming decade.

Outsiders' View

Still, this picture of West Germany's potential role in the Europe of tomorrow reflects what is essentially the view of outsiders who admire Mr. Brandt and his Ostpolitik. The big question is



THE EARLYBIRDS—German voters casting their ballots for this Sunday's federal elections in a Frankfurt polling station on Thursday. Many of them used this method of voting because they will be absent from their home districts on election day.

whether it is shared by the West Germans themselves.

There are those who doubt that they do. Sweden's Premier, Olof Palme once remarked, "Willy Brandt could be elected the leader of any country in Europe—except, perhaps, his own." A Social Democrat strategist sums up his fears of what could happen Sunday by saying:

"Brandt is offering the Germans a great vision—the chance to finally close the book on the past, to be not just respectable but respected. But it may well be that our people are more interested in the price of beer and cigarettes."

It's not quite that simple, of course. However, his words indicate a recognition that the voters might be tired of "big issues" and are turning inward in a way that could have very unpredictable results.

To some extent, this is an inevitable reaction to all that has happened here in the last three years. During that time, West Germany underwent what was literally a revolution in its political life. But it was a revolution totally different from what most people expect. To fully understand its effects on the average German, it is necessary to go back to the last national elections in 1969.

Pressure for Change

Then the country was gripped by pressure for change. The process of reconstruction had been completed, after two decades in power, were growing fossilized, and the established order, which reflected the bourgeois values of pre-Hitler Germany, was coming under challenge from several sides.

Part of the challenge came from the "have nots," who felt left out of the general prosperity and who were threatening a turn toward the radical right. Part came from a young postwar generation that repudiated the authoritarian attitudes of its elders and turned with enthusiasm to the doctrines of the new left and the life style of the youth "counter culture."

Because of this, the Social Democrats won a vote in the 1969 election, sufficient to put together a coalition with the tiny Free Democratic party and take power

for the first time in the postwar period. The country settled back to see what Mr. Brandt would do about his pledge to be "the chancellor of internal reform."

Then the unexpected happened. Mr. Brandt's initial cautious probes toward the East suddenly ignited into an explosion of activity that pushed domestic considerations into the background. For the next three years it was not internal reform but foreign policy, as embodied by the Ostpolitik, that would occupy the attention of the West German government, parliament and public.

Price of Ostpolitik

The advances made by Mr. Brandt in this area went far beyond what anyone had believed possible, resulting eventually in entirely new relationships with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. But it was done at a substantial price: Bonn's recognition of the division of Germany and the loss of vast former German territories absorbed by Poland and the Soviet Union after the war.

For many West Germans, particularly those with ties to the lost territories, the surrender of Bonn's claims on what had been lost involved an emotional wrench bordering on the traumatic. As a result, the Ostpolitik became the subject of the bitterest and most all-encompassing fight in West Germany's 23 years as an independent country.

In the end, the struggle was to cause cracks in Mr. Brandt's fragile coalition and deprive him of his parliamentary majority before he had served the four years normally allotted to a chancellor. Because of this, Sunday's elections are taking place almost a full year ahead of schedule.

Despite his losses, Mr. Brandt did succeed in forcing the West

to make the necessary readjustments and accept what he had done. For proof of that, one need only look at the reaction—or rather lack of it—to his treaty with East Germany.

Recognizing East Germany

As recently as three years ago, recognizing East Germany in any way Mr. Brandt has done would have been tantamount to political suicide. But the Germans have come so far in that time that Mr. Brandt now regards the conclusion of the treaty on the eve of the elections as a clear plus for his re-election chances.

The Christian Democrats apparently have come to the same conclusion. In contrast to the savage attacks on Mr. Brandt's earlier Ostpolitik agreements, they have tried to avoid taking a definitive position on the East German treaty until after the elections.

Mr. Barzel has bitterly criticized Mr. Brandt's "haste" and has said that if he wins power, he will attempt to reopen negotiations with the East Germans and seek improvements. But he also has stopped short of saying he would refuse to sign the treaty as it now stands if East Germany refuses renegotiation.

In short, Willy Brandt, who came into office promising a revolution in domestic affairs, has made one instead in foreign policy. Under his prodding and cajoling, the West Germans have finally crossed a historic threshold and accepted a portion of the war.

For most people here, especially those of the older generation, the experience has been tough on the nerves and the emotions. That is why the campaign that just ended turned out to be a generally listless affair instead of the slugfest that many originally expected.

## Kissinger and Tho to Resume Negotiations in Paris Monday

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations with the same spirit of goodwill that has characterized the sessions since Oct. 8, we would expect a successful outcome," he said.

Oct. 8 was the date of what is now known as the "breakthrough," the day when Hanoi presented a plan which was close enough to U.S. proposals to have resulted in the draft agreement now under consideration.

Mr. Ziegler repeated remarks made earlier this week that this negotiating session would be followed by further consultations with Saigon and, perhaps, with North Vietnam again.

He indicated that the South Vietnamese government would not participate in the talks with Hanoi, but would be kept informed.

Commenting on the draft agreement, Mr. Tho called on the United States today to "stick to what has been agreed to by the two parties." But he added that he was ready to negotiate again with Mr. Kissinger, to "crowd" the success of the agreement.

But Mr. Tho said the "massive" amounts of arms and munitions the United States has been deliv-

ering to South Vietnam and Cambodia during the recent delay in negotiations was hardly a contribution to peace. He also condemned the "particularly ferocious" B-53 bombing attacks over North Vietnam in recent days.

Tonight's White House announcement came as Mr. Kissinger and President Nixon were meeting at Camp David, the presidential retreat near Thurmont, Md. It said that Mr. Kissinger would arrive in Paris at 10:30 p.m. Sunday and would stay at the ambassador's residence. Mr. Kissinger will be accompanied by his assistant, Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., and William H. Sullivan, deputy assistant secretary of state.

Mr. Tho will be accompanied by the regular North Vietnamese peace negotiator, Mr. Tho was also accompanied today on his return trip by Nguyen Cu Thach, North Vietnamese deputy foreign minister.

Mr. Tho's return trip to Paris was part of a larger mission to negotiate the return of the 2,000 American prisoners of war held in North Vietnam.

He called the U.S. proposal "unjustified and unfair, and consequently unacceptable."

The Soviet delegate said that the United States derived "great financial advantages" from the New York location of the UN. Real estate values had risen fourfold in the vicinity of the UN and the UN's pension fund had invested \$500 million in

Looking in on these negotiations are the big grain companies, which have made the sale of grain to the Russians an indispensable part of their business. The price of the grain has risen significantly from what they paid last summer.

As in any negotiation, one shipping official noted, it is a question of which side needs the other more, of "whether the Russians, while seeming to drive a hard bargain, are bluffing, or whether the Americans are chasing rainbows."

Further charges of ships flying other nations' flags are not being made because much of the remaining tonnage should be allocated to American and Soviet-flag vessels.

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## U.S. Bombing In North Cut, South Is Hit

## Missions Stepped Up In Quang Tri Area

SAIGON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The United States sharply curtailed air strikes against North Vietnam, the U.S. command announced today. Many planes were diverted to give close support to South Vietnamese troops in increasingly sharp action around Quang Tri, below the Demilitarized Zone.

Government marines attempting to expand their control of territory north and east of the city ran into heavy resistance, taking 1,200 rounds of artillery, rocket and mortar fire, the Saigon command reported.

Airborne troops making a simultaneous push west of the provincial capital have run into much lighter opposition.

North Vietnam's Foreign Ministry made fresh charges that the United States had ordered its planes to "tearfully bomb population centers" in its territory.

"Especially serious is the increasing use of B-52s to carpet-bomb many large areas," it said, the statement broadcast by Hanoi radio.

It repeated claims that U.S. planes and warships have destroyed dozens of churches and pagodas, hospitals, schools and irrigation structures. Many civilians have been killed or wounded, it asserted.

U.S. Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers flew 138 missions in the northernmost region of South Vietnam during the 24 hours ended at dawn today, said the U.S. command.

Most were concentrated around Quang Tri. The city was overrun by the North Vietnamese May 1, in the early days of their offensive, but was retaken by marines Sept. 6. Much of the surrounding province remains in enemy hands.

Over the North, U.S. jets beamed day after day on targets, but it was not immediately known how many had fallen in them and how many were empty. Pilots reported two large secondary explosions along with the fires, indicating that some of the canisters were loaded at the time of the strike, U.S. Air Force spokesmen said.

The Air Force said 64 canisters, in which surface-to-air missiles are transported, were destroyed, but it was not immediately known how many had fallen in them and how many were empty. Pilots reported two large secondary explosions along with the fires, indicating that some of the canisters were loaded at the time of the strike, U.S. Air Force spokesmen said.

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Mrs. Anita Currie and her husband after she was beaten and branded in her home by Protestant militants.

## Heath Says 2 Sides in Ulster Have Confidence in Britain

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

attack. She was treated later for serious bruises and cuts. The Currie home has been a target for at least six bomb and bullet attacks in the past two years. Guerrillas in Belfast breached the city center's high security zone with gelignite bombs to blow up two taverns.

Police said only "vague" warnings were given. They accused the bombers of trying to cause a repetition of Belfast's "bloody Friday" of last July, when nine persons were killed and 130 injured by a chain of explosions.

A police spokesman said it was a "miracle" that the tavern explosions caused no casualties. The British Army immediately ordered an investigation into how the guerrillas smuggled the gelignite charges—estimated at 20 pounds each—into the area through a heavy troop cordon and a network of steel gates.

Security forces also reported that they were harassed by at least six hoax bomb tipoffs in the hour following the Belfast explosions. Hundreds of office workers and

shoppers were herded out of buildings apparently threatened by the explosions.

Mr. Heath's final day on his visit to Northern Ireland—his last such trip since Britain took over direct rule of the province last March—included a helicopter tour between Belfast, Londonderry and other provincial centers.

Women Consult Him

In Londonderry, the North's second largest city, five housewives from the Catholic Bogside and Creggan districts met with Mr. Heath for 10 minutes. They urged him to "end all violence" in the province.

One of the women, Mrs. Margaret Doherty, said Mr. Heath assured them that the British Army was present in Northern Ireland to protect both religious communities.

Back in Belfast, Mr. Heath met a group of 50 young people—industrial apprentices, students and schoolchildren—at a reception at Stormont House, the government seat.

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**U.S. Moves to Cut UN Payment; Russians Want It to Be More**



**By Paul Hodge**

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| <b>Hotel Baía ***</b>          | <b>Hotel Lido **</b>                  | <b>Hotel Miramar **</b>      |
| <b>Hotel Nau ***</b>           | <b>Hotel de Inglaterra **</b>         | <b>Hotel Londres **</b>      |



## Obituaries

Philip Gove, Lexicographer  
Of Webster's 3d International

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Philip B. Gove, 70, who compiled and edited Webster's Third New International Dictionary and then defended the vast volume against charges of linguistic looseness, died yesterday at his home in Warren, Mass.

As editor in chief of the G. & C. Merriam Co. of Springfield, Mass., which published the dictionary, Mr. Gove was the linguistic heir of Noah Webster, the pioneering American lexicographer.

Whereas Webster and the other early dictionary compilers were concerned principally with establishing right and wrong in English usage, their 30th-century descendants have been more concerned with passing judgment but not with describing the language as it actually is used.

Thus, when Webster's 3,000-page Third New International Dictionary appeared in 1961, including among its 450,000 terms such formerly forbidden words as "ain't," it set off a swirling controversy among teachers, readers, speakers and writers of English.

"There's no divine sanction in language," said Mr. Gove in defending his dictionary, which had been fully revised for the first time in 77 years. "It's an instrument of the people who use it."

In addition, he noted that there was precedent for the turmoil that stemmed in great part from some of the 100,000 words or meanings introduced in the new edition for the first such notice by Webster's.

"Bible Condemned"

"Every new edition of the Bible has been condemned," he said, "and every edition of Webster's Old Noah Webster had his troubles too."

Mr. Gove found it ironic that most of the complaints appeared to come from the popular press, while, he said, "The press has more influence on the language than any other single source."

"Most serious scholars informed in the history of language approve the new dictionary," he said. With the passage of time, controversy appeared to abate.

Mr. Gove's wife, the former Grace Potter, said in a telephone interview.

The son of a Concord, N.H., physician, Mr. Gove majored in English at Dartmouth College, and received a master's degree at Harvard. After teaching at Rice Institute and New York University, he resumed graduate study and won his PhD at Columbia in 1941.

During the 1930s, he spent a year in England, where he made a special study of Dr. Samuel Johnson, the 18th-century British writer and lexicographer.

After World War II service as an officer in the naval reserve, he joined The Times in 1938.

Morris Milstein

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Morris Milstein, 73, founder of the Circle Floor Co. Inc., which became the largest floor-covering firm in the world and is a subsidiary of the Nat'l Kinney Corp., died here yesterday. He was one of the founders of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine at Yeshiva University.

O.B. Andrews Jr.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 17 (UPI).—O.B. Andrews Jr., a retired vice-president of Continental Corp. and a foreign correspondent for The New York Times, died here yesterday. He joined The Times in 1938 and was assigned as a correspondent in its London bureau in 1938.

Mario Zegna

BIELLA, Italy, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Mario Zegna, 86, who, with his brother, Rinaldo, founded the noted textile industry, died in his north Italian town yesterday.

Active Soviet Dissident Gets  
Passport to Lecture in U.S.

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (UPI).—One of the Soviet Union's most active political dissidents pulled his new passport from his overcoat pocket yesterday and smiled broadly at the American consular officials.

"I hope to leave within the week," physicist Valeri Chalidze said after being granted a U.S. tourist visa that will allow him to lecture in the United States. The 33-year-old scientist, one of the founders, with Soviet

H-bomb physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, of the unofficial Human Rights Committee, said he expected to spend about a month lecturing at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., and at New York University.

Mr. Chalidze resigned in September from the committee, which has studied such things as Soviet psychiatric hospitals where dissidents allege sane persons are held because of their political views.

## Wife at His Side

With his pretty, blue-eyed, dark-haired wife Vera at his side, the dissident scientist said he was still working for the committee as an expert and would be lecturing on questions of legality and the worldwide struggle for human rights.

"The reason I'm not on the committee anymore is because I'm very tired," he said, denying his resignation was connected with his trip, as some of his friends said earlier. They said others on the committee objected to a member going abroad even temporarily.

A Georgian known locally as "the prince" for his striking features, Mr. Chalidze is no fire-breathing radical, but has based his whole struggle on the need for strict governmental adherence to legal norms.

In July, however, the secret police, the KGB, accused him of "well-masked anti-Soviet behavior" and warned he would be arrested if he did not start acting "like an ordinary citizen."

With that in mind, his friends—both Soviet and Western—said they were amazed the Soviet authorities gave permission to one of their most ardent critics to join the Western lecture circuit.

Several suggested that, once out of the Soviet Union, he might not be allowed back in when his three-month visa expires.

Mr. Chalidze shrugged off the possibility and said only: "I hope everything will be in order."

## Kuala Lumpur Flood

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A thunderstorm dumped almost two inches of rain in four hours here today, flooding thousands of Malaysians from their homes.



"RED TIDE" VICTIMS—Florida State biologist inspecting some of the dead fish killed by the red tide near Boynton Beach last Tuesday. State authorities fear the worst is yet to come and are trying to locate the killer algae with helicopters.

Kenya to Make More Asians  
Sell Businesses to Africans

NAIROBI, Kenya, Nov. 17 (AP).—A government official announced yesterday that a large number of noncitizens—mostly Asians—will be ordered to sell their businesses to Africans in a transfer of the economy into Kenyan hands.

Some observers believe Kenya may be preparing to tighten measures against noncitizens after the mass expulsion of Asians from neighboring Uganda. Pressure from militant African spokesmen has mounted since Uganda set the example.

G. M. Mathaka, permanent secretary in the Commerce Ministry, said the Asian traders in Kenya will be notified before the end of December to turn over their shops to Kenyan citizens within three months. Citizens will get government loans to help them take over the Asian-held businesses, he added.

Several hundred noncitizens are expected to receive "quit notices" under a long-standing policy aimed at easing out the Asians with British or Indian passports.

Soviet Germans  
Leaving for West  
In High Numbers

MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—West German officials today said that 1,250 Soviet citizens of German origin—a record number—had passed through Moscow in the last two weeks on their way to Germany.

The sudden release coincides with the final stages of the West German electoral campaign where Chancellor Willy Brandt—clearly preferred by the Moscow leadership—faces a tough struggle at the polls.

Over the previous 13 months, exit visas had been granted at the rate of about 100 monthly.

The peak of the new wave of emigration came yesterday when some 300 Soviet Germans were processed and left for Brunswick, Berlin or Vienna by train and air.

It began at the end of last month when hundreds of emigrants, including whole families, began arriving at the West German Embassy with permission to leave after years of waiting.

All the resettlers have close family connections in West Germany, which is a condition of their release.

Meanwhile, in Uganda, President Idi Amin told students at a dinner in Kampala last night: "By next week business in Kampala should be back to normal, with all the shops operating as before."

Since their Asian owners were driven out, three-fourths of the shops in Kampala have remained closed awaiting transfer to Africans.

## U.S. to Use Japan Port

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Japanese government has agreed to let the United States use Yokosuka, south of Tokyo, as the home port of the aircraft carrier Midway, and the families of 1,000 of her crewmen will be allowed to live near the U.S. naval base starting in the spring.

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## DIRECTEUR - FINANCE



## FTA Rejects Smaller Role, Plans to Solicit New Members

By Richard Homan

GENEVA, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The Free Trade Association (FTA), indignant at suggestions it is about to vanish as an important international market, pledged today to continue its role in economic affairs and it would actively solicit members from Eastern as well as Western Europe.

The ministers of the nine nations ended a two-day meeting here today. It was the meeting before Britain and Ireland, which account for half of FTA's total trade more than a third of its national budget, leave to a number of the Common Market.

There is no question of a burial of FTA, Josef Staribacher, Austria's Minister of Trade, who presided over the session, said.

"The seven countries which will continue as members of EFTA object to being called the remnant of EFTA, sooner or later to be liquidated. In the name of the EFTA Council of Ministers, I reject this out of hand."

The whole affair was "a bitter-sweet one," a participant noted, because the departure of some of its members for the Common Market had been one of the meeting's two chief topics. The other was arrangement of free trade agreements with the Common Market for those EFTA members which, primarily to preserve their political neutrality, did not want to join the EEC.

This, too, has been achieved. Five EFTA members—Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland—signed free trade agreements with the Common Market on July 22. Finland has negotiated an agreement but not yet signed it. And Norway has begun talks toward a similar agreement.

With this done, EFTA sought to adjust itself to the realities of its new situation by deciding to trim its headquarters staff in Geneva by about 40 percent—the amount of the organizational budget that had been supplied by Britain and Denmark.

In their communiqué, the trade ministers set modest and general future tasks for EFTA. It would, it said, "continue to foster the development of intra-EFTA trade, would cooperate in economic matters and would make further efforts toward the removal of non-tariff barriers to trade."

Mr. Staribacher, who discussed the communiqué with newsmen, disclosed that there had been "a concrete show of interest" for membership in EFTA by some Western European nations which he would not name. No official applications have been made, he said, "but the ministers are convinced that when other states are ready, they will apply for membership."

## ti Dismisses ef of Army

PAU-PRINCE, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Two new cabinet members today following President Jean-Claude's dismissal of Luckner, who had controlled the army and the police, considered the government man.

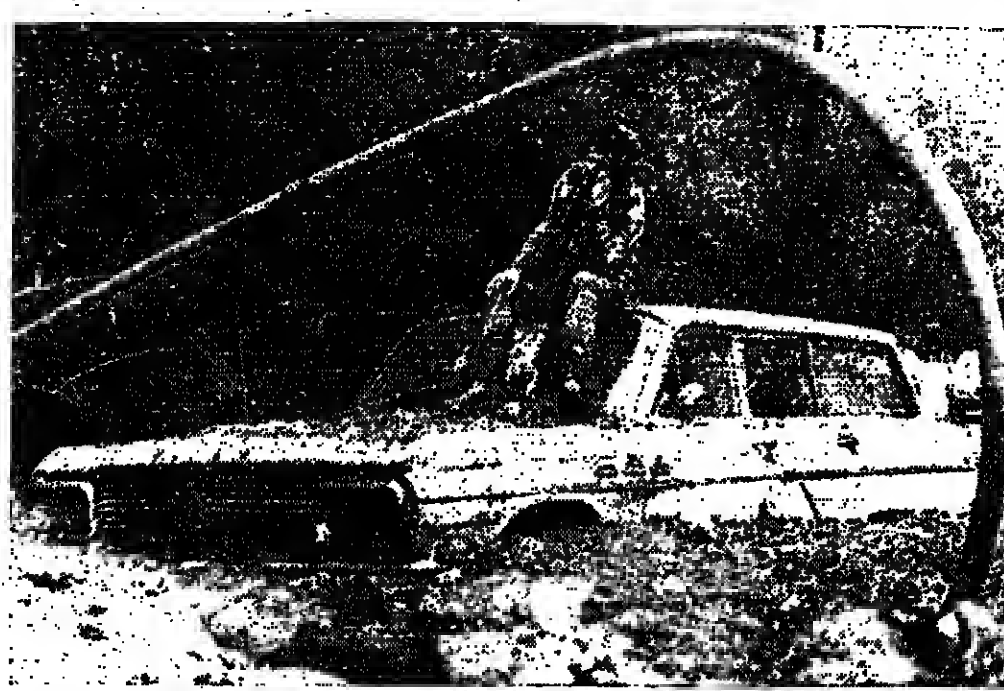
Cambronne, 38, was stripped of his position as minister of interior and defense in the first cabinet shake-up of the 21-year-old president's father 18 months

ed in Mr. Cambronne's both key ministries was Lafontant, described by sources as a relatively figure who previously served as a sub-general in New York. Her cabinet change took the Department of Justice Fournier Fortune succedres Rousseau.

## h Students Hold, e Policeman

Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Students of riot police suburban Vincennes tonight after a young man was held captive in several hours by extreme students.

Students contended that man, who was not in was telephoning information about a meeting they were to police headquarters was handed over to reporters by the student a press conference which his police badge and cuffs were displayed.



STUCK—Driver sitting dejectedly atop his car that was semi-buried in mud-slide across Highway 1 Thursday near Big Sur, Calif. This scene was repeated several times, with drivers finding themselves in a similar situation because of heavy rains.

## But Asks Delay on Conference

## Russia at UN Vows Support For Anti-Terrorism Campaign

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 17 (AP).—The Soviet Union today declared support for the campaign against international terrorism.

It warned that unless they are curbed, "terrorists of the future might use atomic bombs or bacterial weapons to blackmail any government they choose."

The declaration, by a Soviet legal expert, D.N. Kolesnik, to the UN General Assembly's Legal Committee strengthened prospects for a compromise in the assembly on at least some positive steps toward international controls against terrorists.

Mr. Kolesnik described as premature the U.S. proposal for a diplomatic conference in 1973 to conclude a treaty on severe punishment of or extradition of terrorists.

He said, however, that the International Law Commission, a worldwide body of jurists, should be asked to draft a treaty and

to give it priority over all its other projects.

Criticizing countries that want to delay action indefinitely, Mr. Kolesnik said, "The world community cannot and should not be required to wait until a definition of terrorism is prepared."

U.S. officials said that they were encouraged that the Soviet Union had decided to treat terrorism as an urgent matter, but they still favored calling an international treaty conference.

Mr. Kolesnik criticized individual Palestinian terrorists as hurling the liberation movement. He made it clear that Moscow supports the Arab cause against Israel, declaring, "condemnation of international terrorism should be linked to condemnation of international Zionism."

The Soviet speaker said that the Israelis had introduced terrorism into the Middle East and were the first to use postal bombs.

"Zionist outbursts have annihilated hundreds of innocent people," he charged.

Hassam Kelani, of Syria, told the committee that early leaders of Israel included terrorists so notorious that the late John F. Kennedy and the late physicist Albert Einstein, a Jew, withdrew from a New York welcoming committee for them after Israel achieved independence.

## 7 Million Renumious

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (UPI).—More than a million East Germans have visited West Germany and West Berlin so far in 1972, the East German news agency, ADN, said today. It said almost six million Westerners visited East Germany in the period.

## Civilian Lawyer Says Navy Had Him Ousted in Pacific

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—A civilian attorney has charged that Navy intelligence officers were responsible for his ouster from Subic Bay, in the Philippines, where he had been defending dozens of black sailors in court-martial cases.

Douglas J. Sorensen, of Palo Alto, Calif., said in an interview here that Navy investigators joined with Philippine police to raid the offices of the National Lawyers' Guild last month.

Mr. Sorensen, 28, and two associates, Bart K. Lubow, of New York, and Eugene R. Porter, of Honolulu, were deported Oct. 27 by the Philippine government, nine days after their arrest.

## Denying Civilian Counsel

The Navy's action, Mr. Sorensen said, had the effect of denying sailors accused of court-martial offenses the right to American civilian counsel, as provided by the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

He said that the American Civil Liberties Union and the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, in New York, would join the Lawyers' Guild in a right-to-counsel lawsuit against the Navy that would be filed here within two weeks.

One Navy lawyer, still on active duty in the Philippines, acknowledged in a telephone interview Wednesday that there were no longer any American civilian counsels available to enlisted men at Subic Bay.

Navy spokesmen had no immediate official comment, but a number of officers privately said they knew of no link between the ouster of the Lawyers' Guild and Navy intelligence.

## Navy Information

In an official statement last month, however, Edmund W. Ryess, the Philippine government's Immigration and Deportation Commissioner, said that information provided by the Navy had led to the arrest of the Americans who were accused of anti-government and pro-Communist activities.

Mr. Sorensen said in the interview that his group had been a prime target of Navy legal of-

## Now Girls, Too, Can Become Beefeaters

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Girls can now apply for jobs as beefeaters at the Tower of London under new government regulations.

Of 100 non-industrial civil service jobs considered unsuitable for women in 1970, the government has now released 85 for competition between the sexes.

In addition to beefeaters—guardians of the tower who wear colorful uniforms dating from the 15th century and who got their name from their sanguine complexion—the jobs now available to women range from government butler to "half certifying officers."

## New U.S. Ambassador Is Slated for Poland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Richard T. Dadies, deputy assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, will be the U.S. ambassador to Poland, administration officials said today. The White House is expected to make the announcement shortly.

Mr. Dadies, 53, is one of America's top Soviet-bloc experts, having served in Warsaw in the late 1940s and twice in Moscow in the 1950s and 1960s.

## Letter-Bomb in London

LONDON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Britain's new post office security net stopped a letter-bomb from reaching the House of Commons, Scotland Yard headquarters disclosed today. The letter was addressed to a Jewish member of Parliament.

## Workers Strike On French Rails

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Thousands of railwaymen struck the north and east regions of the French rail system today in an action aimed at securing better wages and working conditions. It was the last day of a four-day series of rail strikes.

Only one train in four was running on the main lines and suburban services were cut in some instances to 20 percent.

France has been hit by a wave of industrial unrest since the government disclosed steep increases in September in the cost of living.

## 2 Policemen Slain From Ambush in Pa.

KENNETT SQUARE, Pa., Nov. 17 (UPI).—Two borough policemen were killed by rifle fire before dawn Wednesday in a parking lot outside their headquarters. A district attorney said the murder of patrolmen Richard Pusey, 38, and William Davis, 27, were "ambush or assassination-type" slayings.

An anonymous caller told United Press International in New York that the "Nat Turner branch" of the Black Liberation Army was responsible for the shootings, but detectives here discounted the claim. The Black Liberation Army has been blamed of shooting to death several policemen in New York and San Francisco.

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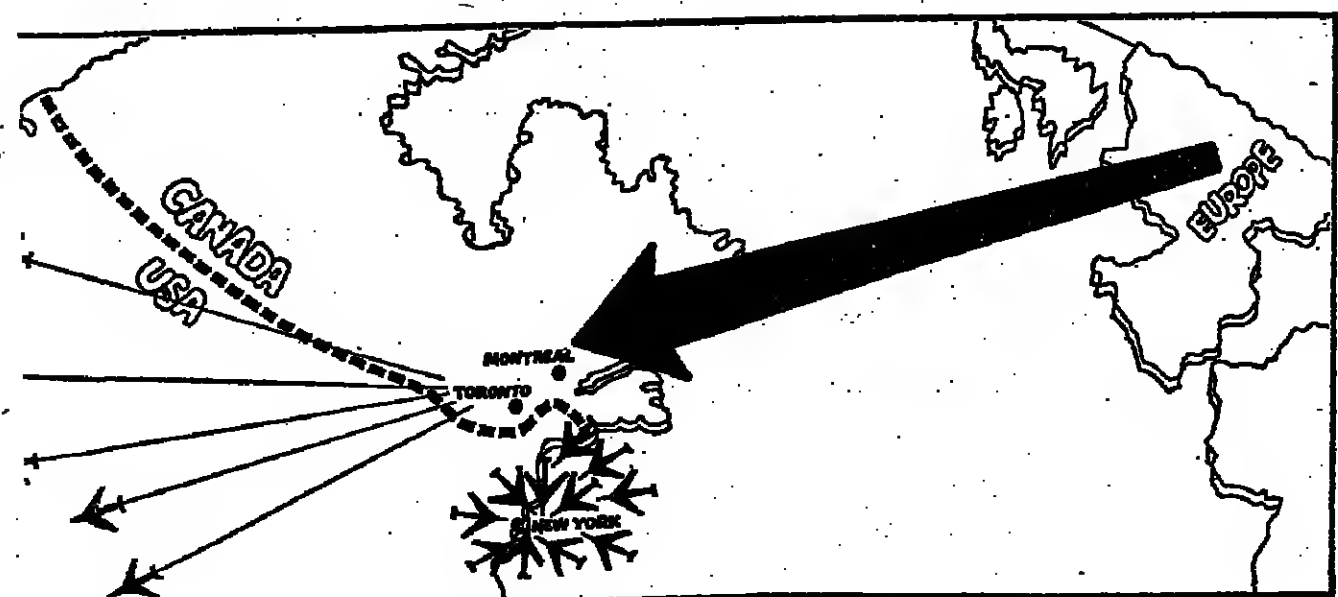
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## Accommodation With Cuba?

Accommodation with Cuba could begin, Latin American band John Plank speculated presciently in 1969, "with a serious bilateral U.S.-Cuban dialogue about the hijacking problem, a matter of concern to both Castro and us and whose resolution would immediately and tangibly benefit both parties." This is the larger significance of Havana's and Washington's newly expressed interest in a hijacking dialogue. Handled properly, it could lead through cultural exchanges, claims settlements, trade talks and political relations—the familiar route—to an American détente with the only Communist state (Albania aside) still out in the cold. But given Fidel Castro's suspicions, not to say his political investment in portraying the United States as a devil, the U.S. manner in dealing with Havana is crucial. We do not stress this point only because Mr. Nixon last week gratuitously observed that he anticipated no change in Cuba's policy and, therefore, no change in his own. The success, which is to say the potential, of the hijack dialogue is at stake. Cuba has asked to discuss not only the hijacking of American planes to Cuba but the hijacking of Cuban boats to the United States and what it believes to be the closely related issue of the "illegal" flight of Cubans by means not involving hijacking (by private boats, for instance). The State Department has responded positively but, in accordance with past policy, only to the offer to discuss takeovers of American planes.

We assume this response was a bargaining position, not a final position, because "the hijacking problem" cuts both ways. For the United States its essence is safety in the skies. For Cuba its essence is the security of the Castro government; by preventing its citizens from departing—last year Havana halted the six-year airlift that had brought a quarter of a million refugees to Miami—Cuba means to give them no real alternative but to accommodate to Communist rule.

It could well be that a warmer political atmosphere would make negotiation of both halves of the problem easier. The fact remains that the American interest in coping with the plane hijacking until now has been subordinated to its interest in making life a bit more difficult for Fidel Castro.

Perhaps Castro was looking anyway for a face-saving way to start coming in from the

cold. Perhaps the Russians, tired of the cost and nuisance of supporting Cuba, gave him a nudge. At any rate, the last two hijackings have been notably different from most of the earlier ones; the last two plainly have involved a large degree of criminality and sheer danger. Mr. Castro seems to have understood that the surge of American concern over the two hijackings gave him a certain opening that he did not have or need when hijackings were the stuff of bad TV jokes. We think that, in his offer to bargain, he ought to be presumed serious until proven not so.

We would further argue that it is not only the link between Americans' safety in the skies and Castro's legitimacy that should incline the United States to bargain seriously with Cuba. If President Nixon can deal directly with Moscow and Peking, why should the smallest and weakest of the Communist states alone be held at arm's length? In the dozen Castro years, the hemisphere has seen that neither the man nor his doctrine nor his disciples, certainly not his example in Cuba, has excited "revolution" anywhere beyond his borders. Castro himself now makes no more than a ritual appeal for the cause which a few fearful Americans, but virtually no realistic Latins, identify with his name. Nor in a period of détente with the Soviet Union, and of intercontinental and submarine-launched missiles, does it make political or military sense to overdo the old worry that Moscow will make Cuba a "base."

In reaching out to Cuba, there is a certain problem in reassuring those American allies who, either in response to American entreaties or for reasons of their own, supported the political and economic boycott of Havana which the United States organized a decade ago. But last June at the Organization of American States, no fewer than seven Latin states declared that each country should make up its own mind on Cuba. Some particularly insecure or repressive Latin governments may need some special handholding. But surely that problem is manageable.

To be sure, Fidel Castro remains a very tough and fractious fellow to deal with. We would be the last to say, however, that he's too tough for Richard Nixon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Wall Street's Millennium

As the world approached the year A.D. 1000, it was clear to serious thinkers that the end of the millennium would be an event of very great significance. The prevalence of visions, and the astral manifestations, made that much clear. But there was a division of opinion, among the experts, over the precise meaning of the portents. Some analysts expected the day of judgment, while others forecast only plagues and tempests. But informed men were all able to agree that, as they used to put it in the 10th century, mankind was passing a major milestone. Much the same can be said of the announcement that now, for the first time, the Dow Jones Industrial average has closed above 1,000.

The Dow Jones average, over the past generation, has moved mainly upward, in celebration of this country's accumulating wealth. It reached 400 in 1954, 600 in 1958, and came very close to the magical 1,000 in both 1966 and 1968. In the spring of 1970 it swooped down to 631, then started back up toward its present level. The current surge is the effect of the recovery from the recent recession. Profits are running higher than most people had expected. In the background there is President Nixon's re-election, his wage and price controls, and the prospect of peace in Vietnam. The atmosphere is reassuring to the 30 million Americans who own and trade in stock.

The stock market is a great national institution that provides the only really

respectable form of gambling that is available to Americans. A man who spends his days and nights playing the horses, even if he makes money at it, is regarded as mentally unstable and a menace to public morals. But if he expends the same time and obsession on the stock market, so long as he is able to avoid bankruptcy, he remains a pillar of the community and an example to its youth. The genius of the stock market is its success in harnessing the American passion for gambling to the vast requirements of industrial growth. Building great industries is a highly risky and expensive process, with dozens of failures littering the road to every triumph. Inducing society to finance this costly process of trial and error is not so simple. But by organizing it as a vast game combining luck, skill and pure nerve, like poker, American industry has assured itself of a voluntary flow of capital on a scale that the harshest dictator would hesitate to extract from his people by force.

Wall Street's millennium is, according to the insiders, a matter of very little real meaning. But it is the kind of symbol that catches the imagination, and accurately suggests the enormous increase in American wealth over the past generation. One large question about the market now is whether it will remain reasonably accessible to the small private investor, or be taken over by the very large institutions that increasingly dominate its internal life.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Uncertainty in Vietnam

South Vietnam must now prepare for a not-too-distant time when it will have to make far more independent decisions than previously and rely upon itself. This leads to a psychological situation which hardly fits the official version of things, according to which the country has successfully fended off an invasion and banded the enemy a defeat. Some objective observers are comparing the present situation to the end of 1964. One difference, however, is the existence of a more or less compact South Vietnamese Army, which did not crumble under

Hanoi's Easter offensive but at the same time could not have held its own without enormous U.S. air support. The army physically "controls" more than 80 percent of the population, but most of the people are sunk in political apathy. This need not be to the disadvantage of the Thieu regime, but neither does it give it a comfortable safety margin in countering re-infiltrated Communists after a cease-fire. Away from the hostile of Saigon, tangible uncertainty is the sole factor that heads every balance sheet now being drawn up in this land.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 18, 1897

NEW YORK.—The Herald's correspondent in Washington telegraphs that President McKinley does not now intend to incorporate the recent correspondence with Spain in his annual Message to Congress, as he does not deem it compatible with the public interest to publish the text of the dispatches already exchanged, pending further correspondence and the execution of the promises made by the Spanish government. Congress is fuming.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 18, 1923

CHICAGO.—The Federal Court has refused William B. Lloyd a stay of 30 days before he starts serving a sentence of five years for sedition. He asked for the delay to permit him to arrange his \$1,800,000 estate. He is said to be the world's richest Communist. The judge said, "No man going to prison ought to have that much money." His Communist friends are angry because he did not share with them, and want him out of the party.



## The Creative Pause

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The 10 weeks between the November election of the President of the United States and his inauguration on Jan. 20 are probably more important than any other 10 weeks of his four or eight year stay in the White House.

For in this short span, the President can change his team, change his mind, change the whole tone of his administration, retain his most effective men and retire the rest, correct past mistakes, and adjust his policies and personnel to the changing problems of the future.

Maybe this is what is meant by the "creative pause" of the democratic political system. At least in the executive branch of the government, it makes allowances for the accidents and fragility of human life, and liberates the President from the past.

### Freedom to Act

Nobody else at the top of other large American institutions, with the possible exception of football coaches and baseball managers, has such freedom to act on reality, and even they can be fired over the telephone after any game that goes wrong.

The only trouble with the system is that it isn't applied as widely as it might be. The President isn't stuck with the seniority system, but the Congress is. Who among the presidents and chief executives of corporations, universities, or hamburger stands wouldn't like to have the resignations of their colleagues on their desks every four years?

Think of the possibilities. The Congress could promote the young men who are coming instead of being stuck with the old men who are going. The church could send its weary bishops and preachers off to some

comfortable retreat, and of course, newspaper publishers could toss all their aging columnists to the photographers and the obit writers.

Fortunately, President Nixon has recognized that he is the envy of every other chief executive in the land, and he is taking advantage of his special position. He knew that it was the custom after any election for all his appointees to put their resignations at his disposal, but he didn't count on their good taste or manners. He had his press secretary announce publicly that he not only expected their resignations, but that he intended to act on them, and maybe separate as many as 2,000 top officials from the federal service.

This put him in an awkward position, as *The Washington Post* was quick to point out. For he had defended everything and everybody in his administration during the election campaign, and asked, "Why break up a winning team?" but now he was threatening to break it up, as if he were breaking up an old Democratic administration instead of his own.

Nevertheless it is hard to fault him for being tough on his own team and looking to the future. This may be the best thing about Nixon. He peddles a lot of baloney, but he doesn't swallow it himself. He has got away with a lot of mediocre characters in secondary positions in his first term, mainly because he had a few brilliant characters in the primary jobs, but now he says he is going to get rid of the mediocre failures, and it will be interesting to see whether his great victory has made him more willing to appoint the best men available. He used his appointive power very cautiously when he was first elected. Though Gov. Nelson

Rockefeller of New York was probably the logical choice for secretary of state, especially since his friend and protégé, Henry Kissinger, was going to the White House, the President passed him by for William Rogers.

There was even some talk back then of Mayor John Lindsay of New York going to the State Department as undersecretary, but in the end the President chose safer and dumber men. As a result, while there are many able men in the cabinet, particularly George Shultz at the Treasury and Elliot Richardson at HEW, nobody close to the President except Kissinger, has attracted much attention.

### More Confident

Now, however, the President is undoubtedly more confident and secure and he would certainly dominate any ministry of talents, no matter how distinguished. He has a strong, intensively loyal but overblown White House staff—almost a kind of Politburo or private government within the public government. Dr. Kissinger alone has over 100 assistants working under him in the old State Department building.

Accordingly, substantial cuts in the bureaucracy could undoubtedly be made with profit. The President has talked a lot about decentralizing power, but has actually centralized it in the White House more than any other President since Roosevelt. Also it is this monopoly of executive power in the hands of a few able but suspicious men in the White House that has given such an air of secrecy to the first Nixon administration, but now he is at least talking about having a more "open" second term, and this could change the tone and temper of the next four years.

## Balance of Humanity

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The Russian State Choir performed the other night in the Queen Elizabeth Hall. On the program outside there was a counter-performance: Victor Yoran, a Soviet Jew in exile, played works for unaccompanied cello by Bach and Beethoven.

Yoran was protesting the refusal of Soviet authorities over the last three years to let his wife, his son and his mother join him in Israel. Others with him carried signs condemning the treatment of Jews in the Soviet Union, for example the dismissal of 24 Jewish musicians from the Moscow Radio Orchestra after one sought a permit to leave for Israel.

The incident evoked a disparate memory. One of the most bizarre moments in the 1972 Republican convention came during a film on the accomplishments of President Nixon. When he was shown with Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, the hall in Miami burst into the loudest applause of the evening.

### Applaud Détente

The applause was doubtless for the idea of détente rather than the person of Brezhnev. Still, it was remarkable to see thousands of Republicans applauding at the busy image of the Soviet Communist party leader, the imposor of a head tax on Jewish emigrants, the author of the formal doctrine that the Soviet Union may suppress freedom in any socialist country.

The delegates' enthusiasm for friendship with the most powerful of Communist countries contrasted with their equally strong support for continued American

air and naval assault on one of the smallest, North Vietnam. When Nixon, in his acceptance speech, made a brief reference to little Tanya, of Leningrad, whose family died during the German blockade, he said nothing about the hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese Tanyas and other innocents killed, wounded and made homeless by his bombs.

How does one explain the difference in American attitudes toward Communism in Moscow and Hanoi?

Has Russian Communism been smoothed into something more congenial? Hardly. The persecution of dissenters, more cruel than of Jews, is too well known to need rehearsing—the punishment in mental hospitals and labor camps. One savage recent example is the death of the 33-year-old poet Yuri Galanskov in a camp this month. He was known to have severe stomach ulcers, but when his mother brought honey for him last June, camp authorities barred it, saying he was not sick but was "just a hoodlum who strikes his work."

Or perhaps we could say that the Soviet Union does not invade other countries, as North Vietnam did the South in the spring offensive. But that "invasion" was part of a war in what had been one country for many hundreds of years and is still regarded as such by most Vietnamese. The Soviet Union only a few years ago brazenly invaded a totally foreign country, Czechoslovakia. Have we forgotten already?

No, the reason for the difference in attitudes is plain enough. The Soviet Union is big, powerful and dangerous to the United States. North Vietnam is small, weak and no danger whatever. It is a country we can afford to abuse.

Power is a reality in the world, and it is necessary wisdom for the United States to recognize that. We have no effective power to help the Czechs and would not improve things by delusions to the contrary. Détente with the Soviet Union, as in the SALT agreement, serves important purposes, whatever the nature of Soviet society.

### Human Consequences

The question is whether the reality of power excludes more human concerns in foreign policy. Henry Kissinger might well say yes, he might indeed regard anyone who asked such a question as a sentimentalist. But Americans still do have to live with their foreign policy, and so they ought at least to understand its human consequences.

A world balanced among the strong may have grave consequences for the weak. That is because the balance is essentially an agreement by the powerful to let each other have their own way in their own spheres.

Andrei Sakharov, the great Russian dissenter, said in a recent interview that things had grown worse in the Soviet Union since Nixon's visit to Moscow. "The authorities seem more impudent because they feel that, with détente they can now ignore Western public opinion." Limits on American influence in Soviet affairs may be an inescapable part of great-power agreement. But it does not follow that we must cease to care about what we do ourselves, in our world.

## 35-Nation Meeting

# The Diverse Goals Of European Security

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—More than six years after it was first proposed by the Warsaw Pact countries, the European security conference becomes a reality next Wednesday when 35 nations meet in Helsinki to begin consultations.

All the nations of Europe, excluding Albania and Andorra but including the Vatican, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Monaco, Malta and Cyprus, will meet for what is officially called the multilateral preparations for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation (CESC). The only two non-European states present will be the United States and Canada, which is why the name was changed from the European conference to the conference on Europe.

If over the goals of an international meeting were diverse, those of this one are. It is all things to all people. To some of the participants, the Helsinki preparations are the opening of the road to reconciliation of the blocs and a new European order. To others, it is a Soviet trick to separate Europe from America and recognize de facto Soviet hegemony. To still others, it is a chance to escape, a tiny bit, from that same hegemony.

### Proposed in 1966

Originally proposed in the Bucharest Declaration of 1968, the idea at first aroused little interest in the West. It was seen largely as a Soviet propaganda exercise aimed at winning recognition of the division of Europe and the sovereignty of East Germany. The Warsaw Pact's invasion of Czechoslovakia two years later sent the project further into limbo.

But in 1969 the Warsaw Pact members, meeting, ironically, in Prague, issued a new call for the CESC. Though their meeting came less than a year after their invasion of the same city, the Pact members urged a conference to proclaim the "renunciation of the use of force or the threat of its use in mutual relations between states in Europe."

They also recommended that the CESC achieve a "widening of commercial, economic and technical-scientific relations and political cooperation between European states."

Following the invasion of Czechoslovakia and throughout much of 1969, the Western nations, particularly the NATO members, dismissed any idea of a CESC as unrealistic. But in the Soviet détente offensive that began in 1969, and which was not unrelated to the diplomatic disaster that Czechoslovakia represented for the Soviet bloc, the Western nations began to see ways in which a conference could be useful.

It was decided that a series of links would be made, tests of Soviet intentions, beginning with a Berlin agreement. Though the Berlin agreement was to test East German party leader Walter Ulbricht's job before it was completed, the Russians delivered. The CESC also was linked more indirectly to a successful SALT accord and an agreement between East and West Germany, and in both cases satisfactory results were obtained.

### Russians Press

The more the Russians pressed for CESC, the more links were found. "The most recent was with Soviet agreement to enter into mutual and balanced force reductions talks (MBFR). Though the Russians agreed again, the NATO countries made it clear that MBFR and CESC were to be parallel and that any success was also to be parallel."

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the British foreign secretary, probably best summed up the West's attitude toward CESC during a recent visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to London. After patiently listening to Mr. Gromyko explain the well-known Soviet insistence on wanting the conference, Sir Alec replied: "It's perfectly all right with me. Mr. Foreign Minister, but what are we going to talk about?"

The NATO countries, at least, have spent a good many years arguing about what to talk about. As Sir Alec indicated, the feeling is now that if the Soviet Union wants to talk in generalities about the inviolability of frontiers and the noninterference in the affairs of others, NATO is more interested in concrete progress.

This has been put in different ways by different countries. The United States has described the purpose of the CESC as to "help break down barriers in Europe and help create a more normal atmosphere between individual countries through freer movement of people, ideas and information." Specifically, this means that

the Warsaw Pact countries are going to have to talk about making it easier to travel between East and West, and about the future of the Berlin Wall and the death strip between East and West Germany. French President Georges Pompidou has described this as greater "interpenetration."

NATO Secretary-General James Luns said during a visit here last week that "meaningful declarations will not be sufficient." He said the CESC should establish a set of principles that would make the so-called Brezhnev doctrine of "limited or pr limited sovereignty" more difficult to apply. Mr. Luns also called for some specific military agreements such as advance warnings for troop movements and exchanges of observers.

Mr. Luns described how he had been talking of such matters recently with a Bulgarian official who asked him if he meant that he was urging the end of the Brezhnev doctrine. When Mr. Luns said he was, the Bulgarian replied, "Will you please turn to the next item on the agenda." The story gives a preview of what the CESC has store.

But the conference will not be made up of the seven Warsaw Pact and 15 NATO members alone. There will be 13 other countries present, and several of these, countries like Yugoslavia, Austria, host Finland and even Warsaw Pact member Romania enter the conference extremely interested. How the Soviet Union will deal with calls for interpretation and declaration on limited sovereignty.

### Each Vulnerable

Each of these countries is vulnerable in various ways and seeking in the Soviet desire for European détente concrete ways in which it can guarantee its Soviet actions, and in cases like Romania obtain greater maneuver. In many ways there appears to be a contradiction between what the Soviet Union and its Romanian ally say in the CESC. The Romanians, for example, are known to want the establishment of a permanent body with teeth to which a nation could appeal if it was any way threatened.

The Romanians, the Finns and several other smaller countries are also leading the call for end to the blocs at the CESC. It is NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Aware of this, NATO is also sending out alarm signals warning that the Russians will probably favor this, knowing NATO is a much more dangerous alliance than the Warsaw Pact.

The Albanian absence at the conference is due to their relations with the People's Republic of China and the Chinese ally to CESC. China is a member of the Big Five but not participating, and the Chinese have said they feel that a Soviet maneuver to establish stability in Europe in order to bring greater pressure in Asia.

This is certainly a prime Soviet objective in urging CESC, and to many observers at least as important to the plans as is achieving a diminished American presence in Europe. The Helsinki preparations expected to last several months and their success will depend when the conference itself underway. Judging from the presently separating the 35 or so forces on several issues, it could mean months.

Given example of this rift, the Hungarian vice-minister for foreign affairs, in a detailed title on the CESC, Mr. Faj's, that the real difficulty was no American liking.

The development of improved relations between the capitalist and socialist European countries, wrote Mr. Faj, "would raise the danger that capitalist Europe, in turn would render impossible the use of European capital countries in the global plan of American imperialism."

There is a difference between terrorists and freedom-fighters, whether Bangladeshi, Viet Cong, Yankees or Cubans, operated in the area they side rightfully theirs and ed their action against the enemy establishment of their oppressors; terrorists strike at senseless civilians in safe countries, such as (Munich) many, Switzerland and its Brussels.

### Letters

#### Terrorists

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## Arrests 3 Frenchmen, Reported by Brazil, on Drugs

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Agents arrested three men, including one of the most wanted criminals, by International Airport and announced that they had indicted as lead-\$500 million narcotics

Frenchmen, Christian Michel Nicol, 42, and astor, 37, were taken to American World Air-Port from Brazil yes-

nicknamed "Le Beau" under sentence of France for the murder of a police inspector in 1965. The man was under a 30-year sentence for armed robbery and jumped bail in the last four years ago after indicted for narcotics.

There were among 20 named federal indictment morning by U.S. Attorney Morse. The indictment had been kept secret until men arrived here. Government said the case ended the largest and most important international smuggling ring yet dis-

Kilos of Heroin was believed to have cost \$500 million in the past three years.

ment said that David is responsible for a \$500 million in the past three years. David is responsible for a \$500 million in the past three years.

id and Nicol were have been deported to a statement by officials yesterday. It immediately clear why sent to New York. It's role in the gang great as the two cities said.

n government state- that David was in-

volved in the kidnap-murder of Moroccan opposition leader Mehdi Ben Barka in France in 1965. The statement reported that the late Moroccan Defense Minister Mohammed Oufkir was said to have given David \$150,000 to bury Ben Barka's body while another \$450,000 went to the gang who planned the abduction and assassination.

Three other suspects held in the heroin gang may be expelled to Europe "at any moment," Brazilian police sources said.

These are Christian Bernard Javet, 39, of Paris; Robert Bourdoulous, 50, also of Paris, and Tommaso Buscetta, 44, of Salerno. They will be flown to their country of origin, police sources said.

Police are holding other suspects who may eventually be expelled, including Tommaso's son, Benedetto and Lello Paolo Gigante, nationality uncertain.

Tommaso Buscetta, 44, was one of Sicily's most feared Mafia leaders until he disappeared in 1963 following a series of Mafia murders in the Palermo area.

These murders included the "Cicculi massacre," in which seven army and police bomb disposal experts were killed when a booby-trapped car blew up.

French Sentence Gang

MARSEILLE, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Four members of the "Jo Cesar" gang were sentenced to prison and fined 12.5 million francs today for manufacturing heroin in a secret laboratory. The heroin was to be shipped to the United States.

Cesar, shortly after his arrest March 15, 1972, hanged himself in his prison cell. His widow, Renée, 49, was sentenced to two years in prison.

Kreisky in Hospital

VIENNA, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was admitted to a hospital yesterday for a week to 10 days suffering from circulatory trouble, government officials said. Mr. Kreisky, 61, complained of feeling unwell on the way to his office by car early yesterday and was advised to take a complete rest.



FIRST-CLASS SAFETY—The British Post Office has launched a safety campaign by issuing chains for walking on ice and snow to more than 3,000 postmen.

## Ex-Chief of Lyons Vice Squad Is Held on Protection Charge

LYONS, France, Nov. 17 (UPI).—The former head of the vice squad here was arrested today and charged with protecting a network of prostitution in some of the city's hotels.

At the same time, a former member of the vice squad was sentenced to jail for his part in a prostitution ring.

The crackdown on the Lyons prostitution network began last summer. Several hotels for prostitutes have been closed down and some of the madams and procurers have been sentenced to prison terms ranging up to four years.

The arrest of police commissioner Louis Tonnat, 43, extended the crackdown to the higher echelons of the police, some of whose members were alleged to have protected prostitution hotel operators for several years. Pro-

curring—but not prostitution—has been illegal in France since the end of World War II.

The police officer sentenced today, Jean Simonin, 48, was arrested several months ago. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment—two of them suspended—and fined 70,000 francs.

He was one of five persons sentenced today in connection with the prostitution scandal.

Simonin was found guilty of closing down hotels used by prostitutes so that a former police officer friend, Pierre Imard, could buy them.

Imard, who was sentenced today to two years in jail—21 months suspended—and fined 50,000 francs, was said to have sold the hotels later at higher prices.

The prostitution scandal has led to the arrest of more than 20 persons.

## New Parleys Slated by U.K. And Iceland

In Search for Accord On Fishing Rights

LONDON, Nov. 17 (AP).—Britain and Iceland agreed today to try once again for a truce in their prolonged dispute over fishing limits.

The Foreign Office announced that ministers of the two countries— allies within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—will meet in Reykjavik Nov. 27 and 28. Earlier negotiations broke down last August.

Lady Tweedsmuir, minister of state for foreign affairs, will head the British team, which will include representatives of the fishing industry as well as government experts.

The dispute, which also involves West Germany, flared following an Icelandic decision to extend its fishing zone from 12 to 50 miles. The new limits came into effect Sept. 1, with British trawlers defying the unilateral ruling.

Britain took the issue to the International Court of Justice in The Hague and won an injunction that called on Iceland to suspend action until the merits and legality of the move could be examined. But the midatlantic nation had said in advance that it would not recognize the court's jurisdiction.

A series of talks between the two countries through this year has failed thus far to yield a compromise that would permit British trawlers to go on working the disputed waters on the basis of catch limitations.

The new round of talks has a primary aim of avoiding incidents at sea between British trawlers and Icelandic gunboats. A parallel aim is to seek a stopgap compromise that would leave each country's position of principle intact while allowing limited fishing to go on.

Saigon Dailies Seized

SAIGON, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—The South Vietnamese government seized today's issues of four Vietnamese-language dailies, one of them for printing a cartoon critical of President Nixon.

## Swedish Prison Factory Paying Inmates on Open-Market Scale

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 17 (AP).—Inmates at a Swedish prison yesterday began getting wages on a par with those paid on the open market and now pay for their "board and lodging."

The latest experiment in Sweden's advanced prison policies gives the 98 inmates at the Tillberg open prison factory an average tax-free salary of about 1,300 crowns—\$360—per month.

The wages for the prisoners, who make wooden houses for a government forest firm, compare well with the average after taxes in the wood-products industry. They are paid 7 to 9 crowns—\$1.80 to \$2.25—per hour.

Besides paying some costs, such as 11 crowns—\$2.75—for three daily meals on weekdays, the inmates will have to make payments toward damages awarded by courts to individuals and the state. With other debts, such as alimony and rent on the outside, about 250 crowns—\$60—is left as "pocket money" for the inmates.

The Tillberg factory is outside the town of Vasteras in central Sweden. Its inmates are serving sentences of a few months up to life. All prison inmates who have served most of their sentences can apply for transfer to Tillberg. But requirements are high for proven good behavior and work merits. Over the past month more than 80 prisoners have applied, but the quota is filled for the time being.

The pay experiment will continue until next April in a first stage. If the results are judged worthwhile, the system will be extended to other institutions.

## Reporter Jailed; Silent on Sources In Manson Case

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 17 (NYT).—William J. Farr, a reporter for the Los Angeles Times, was sent to jail briefly yesterday for an indefinite term because he refused to disclose his sources for a 1970 news story on the Charles Manson murder case.

Mr. Farr spent about four hours in jail until the 2d District Court of Appeal ordered him released on his own recognizance pending a ruling on a petition for a writ of habeas corpus. United Press International reported.

Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older remanded the reporter to jail when he declined again at a hearing to identify the lawyers who provided him with restricted information from the trial, a copy of a prosecution witness's deposition.

During the murder trial Judge Older had forbidden witnesses, lawyers and court attendants to release any information about the case not admitted into evidence—the so-called "gag rule" first proposed by the American Bar Association in 1969.

## 2 Israeli Cars Hit Mines in Golan Area, Fire Traded

TEL AVIV, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Two military vehicles struck mines in the Nahal Golan sector of the occupied Golan Heights today after the settlement itself came under mortar fire from Syrian territory, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said in a communiqué that there were no casualties in either incident but that both vehicles were damaged.

The communiqué said the mines were planted some two miles east of Nahal Golan. Another announcement said the paramilitary settlement itself became the target of mortar shells fired from Syrian territory earlier in the day. Israeli troops returned fire. These were the first incidents in the area since Nov. 9, when the front between Israel and Syria exploded into the fiercest battle in 27 months.

Refugee Camp Shooting

BEIRUT, Nov. 17 (AP).—The Palestinian refugee camp of Bourj-Brajneh, near here, was wracked by explosions and heavy shooting during the night, the Beirut afternoon newspaper *Le Soir* reported today.

The paper said that the noise of battle was believed coming from clashes between rival Palestinian guerrilla groups in the camp.

Pan Am Gets Threats

On Flights to Lagos

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP).—Pan American World Airways said yesterday it has placed its flights to Lagos, Nigeria, on "alert status" because of threats to attack the planes by the Black September organization, the Arab guerrilla group claiming responsibility for killing Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympic Games and mailing letter bombs to Jews.

## U.S. Catholic Bishops Renew Call for Peace

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (NYT).—Recalling their exhortation a year ago for an end to the Vietnam war "with no further delay," the Catholic bishops of the United States yesterday expressed hope for a successful outcome of the present peace negotiations and appealed to both sides for an end to "bombing and terrorism."

The resolution, adopted after prolonged debate, appeared in general to be less sharp than the 1971 resolution, which was the bishops' first call for an end to the war. However, Auxiliary Bishop Thomas J. Ombulnick of Detroit, who led the move to strengthen the document, said it was, in a way, better than a year ago because it does refer explicitly to the bombing.

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## ART MARKET

## Paris Takes Avant-Garde Lead

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—This week Paris has scored against London, having an easy lead for the avant-garde art market in Europe. This is the first significant victory in two years for the French over their London rivals.

Parisian auctioneers—including Jean-Claude Binoche, René Laurin and Maurice Rheims (before he retired)—have been laying the groundwork for some time with a series of sales. This week it paid off. It is now clear that only New York can rival Paris as a place to sell avant-garde art.

This was obvious Wednesday at René Laurin's 2.6-million franc sale at the Espace Cardin—Laurin was the first to get the country's ultra-modern theatrical complex as a setting for an auction. Originally, Jean-Claude Binoche had been scheduled to sell an important group of contemporary works there on Tuesday. He advertised his sale as the first-ever at Espace Cardin. A Gallic clash resulted and it took an official arbitrator to sort it out. The result: Binoche's sale is taking place tonight and tomorrow.

Be that as it may, the Laurin sale on Wednesday was successful. The clamor over who would get to the Espace Cardin first proved that forward-looking French auctioneers understand the importance of the right setting for a given sale, even if they

need a referee to keep them from each other's throats.

Laurin had much to offer Wednesday night, with works by the best-known contemporary American artists. Among them, Frank Stella ("Small Muller," discussed and illustrated in a Museum of Modern Art book), Andy Warhol ("Troy," in Croc's catalogue raisonné of Warhol's work), et al. Moreover, 37 lots in the sale were part of a collection sent from Switzerland with the obvious intention of testing the French market.

While the Espace Cardin is ideal for displaying avant-garde work in its spacious, superbly laid out premises, the room where the sale took place did not live up to expectations. It was too long, making it difficult to people in the back to get a good view. On several occasions, the auctioneer remarked that he could not see the bidder.

Mr. Cardin said that the last minute rush had led to some improvisation and pointed out that television floodlights had completely altered the lighting originally planned. The Binoche auction will be in the large theater end conditions should be much better.

The combination of what Mr. Laurin and Mr. Binoche were offering for sale in one week brought a highly knowledgeable group of international collectors

and dealers to Paris. The room was packed, on Wednesday, with Americans, Germans, Swiss and Italians. As was to be expected, the Tout-Paris was there as well. Hélène Rochas, who has a notable collection of Arts Déco, got Tom Wesselmann's "Great American Still Life No. 20," an oil and collage (122 centimeters square, dated 1962) for 110,000 francs. Paris notables were there, too. They shed their conservative ways sufficiently to acquire some rather far-out works. One paid 29,000 francs for a surrealist composition by Roberto Matta.

Foreign dealers came in large numbers. A Bolognese gallery paid 22,500 francs for Arman's "Accumulation of Yellow and Tubes," compressed between sheets of plexiglass, signed and dated 1967. A Geneva gallery acquired a Manzoni for 7,380 francs. This was a plain brown parcel, tied with string and seals, fixed on canvas (80 by 90 centimeters).

Important works fetched, on the whole, big prices. For example, Roy Lichtenstein's "Hot Dog With Mustard" (1963) went up to 77,500 francs. All the inexpensive lots (5,000 francs or under) sold easily, no doubt because young French collectors were bidding. However, one such collector, Alain Gaston Dreyfus, bought Arman's "Cachets 1960," ink on paper (27 by 21 centimeters) for 2,070 francs and then bid 18,200 francs for Tinguely's "Radio WNYR No. 7."



Tom Wesselmann's "Great American Still Life No. 20": 110,000 francs.

minutes later and was again introduced as a masterpiece ("Il s'agit d'un chef-d'œuvre"). The masterpiece did not stir the bidders, who dropped out at 185,000 francs, which was below the reserve price.

After the sale, Mr. Laurin pointed out that prices for these sorts of works are becoming internationalized. The Wednesday prices were in much the same range as those at Parke-Bernet last month. But optimistic vendors set high reserves in the hope that the market is becoming speculative—a vain hope, for the moment.

Mr. Laurin added that last June, at another avant-garde auction, several pictures were bought in because of exaggerated reserve prices. But on Wednesday, 90 percent of the works were sold because the owners had agreed not to maintain impossible reserves. The result was that the prices were about "normal."

Doubtless the Binoche sale tonight and tomorrow will confirm the pre-eminence of Paris in avant-garde auctions in Europe. Which may prove that the

French are not so conservative as they may seem. In contrast to French efforts, London auctioneers have done little or nothing to pave the way toward becoming a center for avant-garde art sales. It may well be too late.

At a sale in London on Tuesday, British old master watercolors sold for three times what Christie's experts had thought they would bring. The most striking rise in prices concerned artists whose work ranks among the finest achievements in 18th-century painting but has gained scant recognition outside Britain. A Francis Towne, "Houses at Ambleside" (1786), was bought by a private collector for 25,040.

One of the few bargains in the sale was a masterpiece by Alexander Cozens bought by Baskett & Day for 800. The same gallery bought two of Towne's finest works, both dated 1786 for 28,990 and 23,100—four times the pre-auction estimate.

In Paris Guy Porter made a sensational discovery in identifying the signature of Zetschin, the Japanese lacquer worker, on an iro, which had been brought to him for auction. It fetched 33,300 francs at a sale attended by collectors from the States, Japan and Germany. The iro had been offered as an unsigned piece in the trade for two years and had found no takers.

## On the Arts Agenda

The Bali dance ensemble currently appearing in Paris as part of the Autumn Festival, will continue its European and American tour Nov. 21 in Aix-en-Provence and continue in Montpellier, Bordeaux, Rome, Brussels, Antwerp

and Germany, before opening in New York on Dec. 28.

Karl Böhm will conduct a new staging of Mozart's "Così fan tutte" Nov. 27 at the Deutsche Oper in Berlin, in a staging by

FILMS  
When Only English Will Do  
—Peter Brook's 'King Lear'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI)—One of the year's most ambitious films being withheld from Continental release because its producers are reluctant to spend the money for foreign-language subtitles. Apparently, it is their defeatist opinion that it will not earn sufficient money on this side of the Channel to pay for their claim.

The film is Peter Brook's "King Lear." Mr. Brook showed it at other evening at the Faculté des Sciences to a group of media students. The students were appreciative and remained to question the director on various aspects of his adaptation. If the Columbia overloads persist in detaining the film on pecuniary grounds, why not pass the hat? It is a sad case that a motion picture of such high intelligence, lofty aim and incontestable quality should remain unavailable to non-English-speaking audiences.

The film "Lear" differs entirely from Brook's celebrated stage production, though Paul Scofield is again the harassed monarch. It was shot in the northern reaches of wintertime Denmark. The severity of the bleak setting is in harmony with the stark tragedy. It is in no sense a photographed play and, despite the location expedition, two-thirds of it is in close-ups, somewhat after the manner of Carl Dreyer's silent "Jeanne d'Arc."

Lear is conventionally presented as a beset creature who, under the relentless pressures of evil and pain, loses his mind and eventually, overwhelmed by grief at the loss of the one dearest to him, passes into death. Brook, with a more exotic analysis, begins with a Lear who appears to have suffered a stroke. A logical explanation of his fatal division of his kingdom and its fall into the hands of his dreadful daughters. The dialogue has been edited for cinematic use and is fitted into cross-section takes. To keep the action clear in the spectator's mind, a few titles have been inserted.

There are three superb performances: that of Scofield as the vanquished father, that of Irene Worth as the heartless Goneril, and that of Jack MacGowran as the wise, world-weary fool. But all the acting is impressive under Brook's careful guidance. Here is a provocative and fascinating interpretation of a literary masterpiece.

It might have been—from purely box-office viewpoint wiser move to have prevented two other films from arriving in Paris simultaneously, or at least to have about the same level of the Richard III and King Lear. Both are trigger-happy bandits disguised as priests.

As an admirer of Robert P. Rish's directorial talents and Robert Shaw's histrionic skills one might be lured to the Cinema MacMahon to see "A Town Called Bastard" despite its unimpressive title. Alas, neither of the gifted duo can do anything to raise a floundering scenario composed of ludicrous situations filled with absurd exclamation from its lowly level. It is another shooting gallery West with Mexico as its scene.

"The Wrath of God" (at ERMitage in English), is even better, but it is, at least, solemn. Robert Mitchum is had man masquerading as padre on this occasion and takes his ridiculous assistant tongue-in-cheek as he does ballet and fires his shot them in a turbulent land on the border.

"Justine" after a wrest match with the censors, is at Marbeuf, the Clitchey Palace, Marotte Vivienne and the best. It is, of course, an aptation of the notorious Dostoevsky novel and it is faithful to original in most of its details. It is also loyal in being quite dull as its source for the sad novelist has well earned his as the Marquis de Fide, dramatization seems less for screen than it does for the phoman and, its rather handy color photography aside, a vulgar movie, less bold graphic than its straight rivals.

Miklos Jancso, the Hunga director, began his career a ballet choreographer, a fact closed by most of his films, distinguished by a lyric flow inspired dance patterns. "Faustine Rouge" (at the Odeon Latin, the Quintette II in the Elysées-Montmartre in Hungary with French subtitles) is representative of his unique and pictorially very beautiful technique. Its subject is the passion of Puszta peasants for country and local mills about 1800. To make sense must be considered as a vent in symbolism. The liquidation of the peasantry was not a speed of that day. "Faustine Rouge" to be appreciated as past rather than as a sociological posed as its script would best.

The Tate Gallery in London opened an exhibition on the Charles I epoch Nov. 15, with a large number of Van Dyck portraits of the king and court, works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Monticelli, Dobson Lely and Mytens along with medals, miniatures and graphics. It is the biggest show ever devoted to the Charles I epoch.

"Mistero Buffo," a new musical theater piece that "evokes the life of Christ seen by His contemporaries," will run to Nov. 30 in the small theater of the Belgian National Opera in Brussels. The book is by Dario Fo and the staging by Arturo Corso, with musical arrangements by Wannes Vandeveld. The premiere was Nov. 16.

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## ly Genauer... What Olmsted Did To Central Park

FORE —At the Whitney sum the other day I un- for the first time—in a not too logical way—the wonderful sense of discov- by the character in the play who learns with ment that "for 40 years I a speaking prose without it." I realized that for an 40 years I have been a the closest possible id not knowing it, with risk.

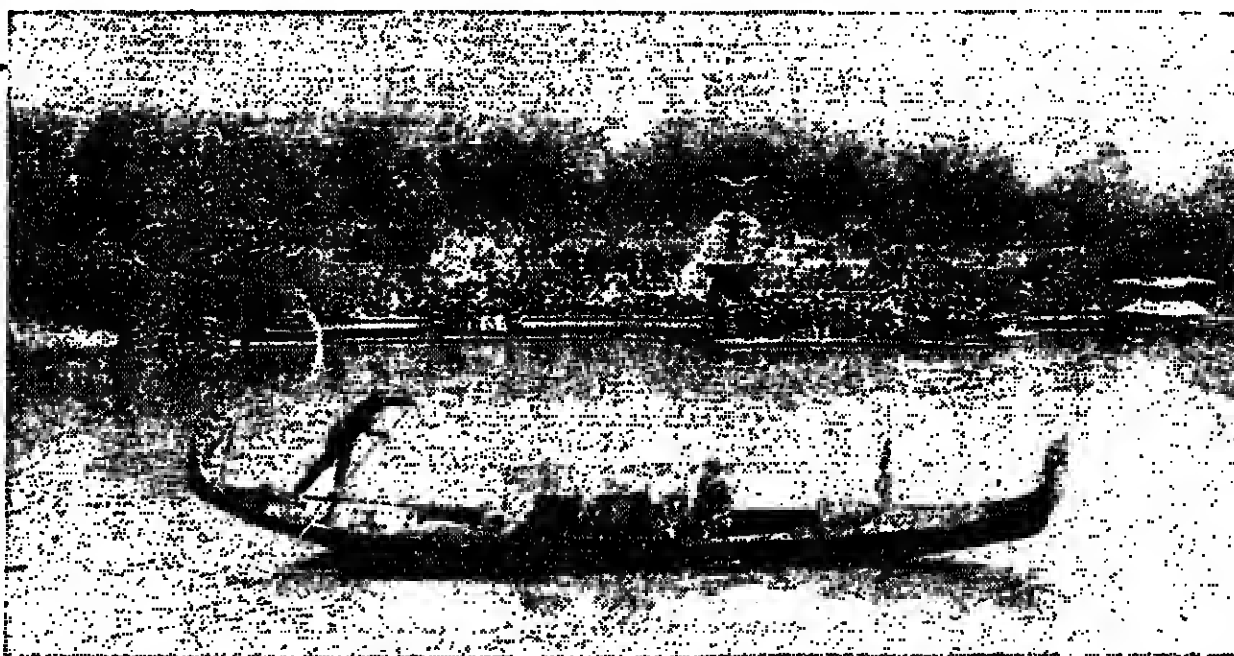
no intimate revelation tate life, I hasten to is to say that I was of the genius of the "other of Amer- scape architecture."

Law Olmsted, to whose ally in and around the museum's exhibi- tion.

had not realized was more than a fine land- architect Olmsted was; that I have long cred- and nature was tated, and for how it for very brief spans have daily looked at, and been moved and his genius.

y years my first sight each morning was his Central Park which never, never looked dful than during the nights of World War watched from my win- ble moon, free now of

A 19th-century view by J.S. Johnson of Central Park, from the Whitney exhibition.



the competition of city lights, magically furnished every curving path, every tree, every silvery lake and pond.

But until studying the new Whitney Museum exhibition I never understood the fantastic job Olmsted did literally sculpting that park, as he carried 10 million loads of soil and rock into and out of it, laid down 85 miles of drainage pipes, all to create these mounds and ravines, those small gorges and lovely promenades, those meandering lakes that look so enchantingly unmediated. To me Central Park before Olmsted designed it was that rocky, hilly, goat-ridden wasteland behind the squatters' shacks I knew from Ralph Blakelock's early canvases painted from what is now Central

Park South. Somehow I had imagined the essential structure of terrain and water was there, and that Olmsted's genius lay in extensive and brilliant innovative remodeling and, hardly less than that, in his tireless coding of and fighting with corrupt city politicians, necessary just to preserve the area as a greenward.

I also learned at the show that other areas of the city with which I have lived in loving intimacy are Olmsted's too—Riverside Drive and park, for instance. One gallery at the Whitney is given over entirely to a circular screen on which are projected some 35 panoramic images of Olmsted's New York (including Brooklyn, where he designed Prospect Park).

But also there are countless

examples of his designs and plans for national parks (Yosemite, for one), and for parks and planned communities in other cities. Fortunately the exhibition, in a second version now on view at Washington's National Gallery, will be circulated to museums throughout the country.

Olmsted was, unquestionably, the first great conservationist, ecologist, urban planner and sociologist in our history. This, however, is a public love letter to a man I now realize for the first time was perhaps the greatest and certainly the most innovative artist America has yet produced. He is also the only one I would trust in that role in which Shelley cast poets when he described them as "the unacknowledged legislators of the world."

As for today's "earth sculptors" who dig trenches across the Nevada desert—they can go jump in them.

A brief word on some of the new exhibitions:

Adolph Gottlieb is having a new one-man show at Marlborough, and while his recent canvases are mostly earth-explosions so familiar in this major abstract-expressionist's work for some years, he has lately introduced patterns of numbers and symbols (these recall his earlier pictures) and begun to multiply his suns. Their juxtaposition is new, the palette is subtler, and the brushwork is somewhat freer, to make an exhibition that will reward slower looking than at first glance seems required.

Tom Wesselmann, pop painter, is showing his most recent pictures at the Janis Gallery, only they are more than pictures. They are painted, shaped-canvas constructions set in juxtapositions that make for a whole environment. They are enormous, extremely vivid and thoroughly un- subtle in color, and so precisely realistic in detail that, paradoxically, identification is elusive. A brass looks at first glance like an orange, a coiled telephone wire like a cartridge belt. The ambiguous results are interesting—as Wesselmann almost always is—but only if you like billboards.

Waldo Peirce, at the Midtown Gallery, is enjoying a long-overdue revival, in view of the present great interest in American post-impressionism. For me he was never out of fashion. This memorial exhibition, he died in 1970, aged 86) is as fresh and spontaneous as ever. On the technical side his great gift was to be able to indicate a shape with the most cursory, careless-looking lines (as in the hills of the work called "Catharine Mountain") and have it stand with great solidity. But for me his inimitable skill lay in his power to portray people, flowers, rooms, fields vibrant with sparkling sunlight, and yet always holding them firmly together in a way that somehow seemed peculiarly American in its unyielding realism.

## Around the Galleries In Paris and Brussels

### Paris

Peter Saul, Galerie Darthea Speyer, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 2.

In acid greens and shocking pinks Peter Saul's paintings use an idiom related to that of the American underground comics and aim at jolting the American public to its most sensitive parts: Sex and money, sex and race, sex and war are among the couplings he effects, colored with the sour irony of hideous phonetic spelling. The effect is extremely curious because it is hard to discover the artist's own point of view and it appears in fact that he is not expressing it: What he is doing, as he told me, is to express the paranoid nightmare of the hypothetical average hardhat. This means that his work is an "objective construction" rather than a subjective statement. This sort of prophetic tactic involves a lot of risk, including that of being misconstrued. But it is undoubtedly effective as provocation.

Jean Amado, Galerie Jeanne Bucher, 88 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to Nov. 30.

Jean Amado creates large constructions in baked concrete inspired by the fortress-like rock formations that are part of the Provençal landscape. His technical ability appears to be increasingly flexible and the scale of the works grows larger too. The biggest piece is about 12 feet long, 6 feet high and 4 wide. There is an attractive sort of adolescent fantasy to the rock-fortress-ships he imagines, and the caverns and galleries one discovers within them.

Kandinsky, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to Dec. 9.

This new gallery's opening exhibition is devoted to over 100 works and objects by Kandinsky which have never before been displayed. A notebook filled with drawings of which a limited facsimile edition has been made on the occasion of this exhibition, oil paintings, watercolors, and gouaches, engravings, jewelry, a tapestry, a cup and saucer decorated by Kandinsky in a limited edition in 1922, paintings on glass, and a project for four frescoes which were never executed but which will be used to decorate the future National Museum of Modern Art which is abiding on the Plateau Mouton in Paris.

Olsen, Galerie Coard, 13 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to Dec. 7. Norwegian-born American artist Olsen's paintings have an expressionist tone that reminds one of certain aspects of the COBRA manner. Figures with just a pair of eyes—sometimes geometric figures at that—suggest a peculiarly Nordic form of anxiety. Some drawings too, delicately done with a roving line.

Le Yaouanc, Galerie Hervé Ode-matt, 85 bis Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, Paris 8, to Dec. 1. Alain Le Yaouanc is a rather young artist (32) who had some of his first shows at the Galerie



From Ernest Trova's "Falling Man" series, at Galerie Kriwin, Brussels.

Maeght—one last year of collages. The present show includes both paintings and collages. A very talented artist with a highly developed sense of style and a taste for stylistic allusions, Le Yaouanc tends towards a basically formalist outlook. Lines, geometric forms, floating commas are some of the standard elements of his vocabulary and carry reminiscences of theories and innovations of the period between the wars.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

### Brussels

Trova, sculpture, Galerie Kriwin, 20 Rue de Belle-Vue, Brussels, to Nov. 25.

Ernest Trova's mannikins are making their first appearance in Europe. Clearly constructed to unfurl on flanges, these gleaming automatons, known in New York as his "Falling Man" series, are sculpted with skill, precision and almost frightening detachment. Buttocks are sectioned from torso; scalps, neatly detachable; tom-achs, sheared from diaphragm. Reduced to the level of a toy, the figures pose and end apart, prodded by a pistol welded onto the back, a can opener attached to the front.

Wayne Campbell, sculpture, Galerie Arges, 278 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Nov. 25. This Los Angeles artist, showing in Europe for the first time, uses rough wood, cardboard and rocks for his creations. Most of his work is padded with complicated symbolism and involved wordplay, thus requiring detailed textual explanations. Visually, the work is undemanding. A construction of nailed-together planks weaves across the floor—the abstract idea of a boat. But nearby hangs a wide wooden arrow shape, resting on seven tiny, straw-bottomed chairs, bearing the legend "Seven Seas." Seven seas... seven seas. Little subtlety and rather naive symbolism.

John Manning, paintings, Gallery

Alexandra Monnet, 262 Avenue Louise, Brussels, to Nov. 10.

John Manning's paintings are soft in color and hard in edge. Architectural forms, graceful, round-capped towers with decorative chimney shapes, placed high on hillcrests as Greek temples. With their sharply defined shadows, the misty gray buildings are close to pure abstractions. No human presence intrudes to provide an identifying clue. "They're still in upstate New York," says the artist. "The old one before built with real artistry, more like agricultural cathedrals than farm buildings." Painted in delicate dawn colors, lonely and remote, they seem more surreal than functional. Manning's show is in a new Brussels gallery, opened recently by two Americans, Barbara Beech and Sandy Monnet.

—RONA DOBSON

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## London Theater: 'Macbeth' at the Old Vic

By John Walker

Nov. 17 (HRT)—Michael Blakemore's "Macbeth" at the Old Vic, his first Shakespearean production for the National Theatre, is a success, despite, it must be said, the performance of the play in the title role.

uction is solidly rooted in realism and the everyday, with Shakespeare's bewitched heath, acted out around the towering mass of a fortress strong enough to resist attack. But the enemy is within. The society we are once sophisticated and credulous, worldly and superstitiously civilized but full of repressed desires and fears. an especially effective moment when Diana Rigg's cool eth reverses and spits upon the crucifix she wears, or murderous speech—"Come, you spirits that tend on ights, unsex me here"—as a continuation of the evil of the three witches.

seniors acts this vision of an apparently ordered society— gentleness attended by efficient servants—within two of slow-motion battles, full of gore, which open and ay. The sense of something gone awry, of palpable evil, sent, and he manages some effective coups: a witch o heap of hair and rags, and Macbeth's hallucinatory aquo's kingly descendants.

duction has some strong supporting performances, MacNaughton's sprightly Duncan and Denis Quilley's nquo. Diana Rigg gives us a Lady Macbeth whose cool collapses into madness, appearing at the banquet scene nely rouged cheeks and doll-like mannerisms.

Hopkins, usually an energetic and intelligent actor, ease as Macbeth, striding nervously about the stage; great irritation by his eccentric intonations. His 4 are extraordinary, and when not gasping audibly at, he adds "ah" and "er" sounds at the end of the lines, ubling any "m" or "n" he happens to pronounce.

orst, he sounds as if he had been coached by Chico

tudinous seas incarnadine—ah making the green one reddah!" It says much for the merits of the production that it survives his performance.

Paul Zindel's "The Effect of Gamma Rays on Man-in-the-Moon Marigolds" at the Hampstead Theatre Club is one of those plays that demonstrate the unbridgeable gap between English and American sensibilities. A great Off-Broadway success, it won an Obie, a Pulitzer Prize, and the Drama Critics Circle Award. It has also been turned into a film, directed by Paul Newman and starring Joanne Woodward, which is already, before its release, creating great excitement.

It is a bad play. Indeed, an atrocious one, a soggy piece of autobiographical sentimentality, absurdly inflated, that is as poverty-stricken as the family it depicts: nutty mother (Shelley Hancock), and her two daughters, one conventional and unbalanced (Pamela Moisevitich), and the other withdrawn but brilliant (Yvonne Antrous), who are locked together in love-hate relationships.

Shelley Hancock gives an authoritative but in no way good performance as the eccentric mother, while Miss Antrous's quietly understated performance still cannot make acceptable the lyrical addresses to the atom with which the play is replete.

Much better is Hapstead's late-night show, a revival of "Dames at Sea," a nostalgic tribute to, and pastiche of, those Dick Powell-Ruby Keeler musicals of the 1930s, with book and lyrics by George Hahnemann and Robin Miller, and music by Jim Wise.

The cast performs this collection of lovingly recalled clichés of backstage musicals with zest and evident delight, although the tap-dancing is somewhat thunderous. There is little room on the cramped stage for any Busby Berkeley-style routines, although everyone twirls umbrellas to great effect in the number "Raining in My Heart." Pip Hinton is splendidly predatory as the aging star, Debbie Bowen properly cute as the chorus girl who conquers Broadway, and Barbara Young almost steals the show, just as Joan Blondell used to, as a wisecracking, warmhearted confidante.

Peter Cook and Dudley Moore open in a new revue, "Behind the Fringe" at the Cambridge Theatre on Tuesday.

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"Méditerranée"  
From November 7 to 30

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Recent Works

PARIS  
MOITE  
arte - 633-13-71.  
**UY**  
-December 5

PARIS  
DURAND RUEL  
37 Avenue de Friedland, 8e.  
260-06-14.  
**JEAN RIGAUD**  
Until December 16.

PARIS  
GALERIE DU PASSEUR  
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EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS  
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PARIS  
GALERIE ROUSSARD  
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"Les Petites Baigneuses"  
November 15-December 6

|  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <p><b>Marlborough</b><br/>London<br/>Marlborough Fine Art Ltd.<br/>29 Old Bond Street, W.1.<br/><b>Edward Seago</b><br/>Until 25 November<br/>Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.</p> | <p><b>Marlborough</b><br/>London<br/>Marlborough Graphics Ltd.<br/>17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1.<br/><b>Exercises in Abstraction</b><br/>Dorazio, Bayer, House<br/>Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.</p>   | <p><b>Marlborough</b><br/>Rome<br/>Marlborough Galleria d'Arte<br/>Via Gregoriana 5<br/><b>Masters of the 19th and 20th Centuries</b><br/>Until 31 January 1973<br/>Daily 9.30-1, 4.30-8.<br/>Monday morning closed.</p>  | <p><b>Marlborough</b><br/>Zurich<br/>Marlborough Galerie AG<br/>Villa Rosau, Glärnsstrasse 10<br/><b>Kurt Schwitters</b><br/>Opening 21 November<br/>Daily 10-6. Sats. 10-4.</p>  |
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| <p>LONDON<br/>ARTS Unlimited GALLERY<br/>80 Grosvenor St., W.1.<br/>493 7940.<br/>A Selection of Recent Works<br/>by<br/><b>ROMANO STEFANELLI</b><br/>Nov. 15th - Dec. 15th</p>  | <p>LONDON<br/>WILDERSTEIN<br/>Loan Exhibition<br/>VENICE DISCOVERED<br/>(Bontington - Turner - Sargent<br/>Sickert - Monet)<br/>Weekdays 10-5.30, Thursdays 10.30-7.0<br/>Saturdays 10-12.30.<br/>Admission 25 p.<br/>In aid of the Venice in Peril Fund.<br/>Until 16th December.<br/>147 New Bond Street, W.1.</p>      | <p>LONDON<br/>FISCHER FINE ART<br/>30, King St., St. James's,<br/>London, W.C.2.<br/>EGON SCHIELE: The third London<br/>exhibition: nls, watercolors, draw-<br/>ings and graphic works.<br/>Also:<br/>UNIVERSITY OF ART II-Important<br/>20th Century paintings, drawings<br/>and sculpture<br/>Until December 22</p> | <p>LONDON - ZURICH<br/>GIMPEL FILS<br/><b>SOULAGES</b><br/>GIMPEL &amp; HANOVER<br/><b>NOGUCHI</b><br/>Clarkestr. 33, Zurich.<br/>Tel.: 01-36 71 55.</p>  |
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## ian Firms 1-Billion t Deal

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bn M. Goshko  
Nov. 17 (WP).—Two  
in firms have agreed  
a ultra-modern plant  
in the Soviet Union  
total cost of approx-  
imately \$1 billion, the Ministry  
of Finance said.  
It is the biggest  
investment concluded  
between German firms  
and the Soviet Union.  
Sources said the over-  
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## Allows Sale in Japan reign Mutual Funds

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7 (Reuters).—Cie-  
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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### FTC, PepsiCo Reach Agreement

The Federal Trade Commission says PepsiCo Inc. has agreed to maintain Rheingold Corp. as a separate concern if it succeeds in acquiring control of it. As a result, the FTC, which Wednesday issued a complaint challenging the proposed acquisition as anti-competitive, says it has dropped plans to seek a court order requiring PepsiCo to keep Rheingold's operations separate. PepsiCo has agreed not to take any steps "to assume or exercise actual control of Rheingold or to take any steps to make any changes in the corporate structure, board of directors or management of Rheingold" before Dec. 4 this year. After that date, PepsiCo will not make any changes without giving the FTC at least 10 days written notice, the FTC says. In return, the FTC has agreed not to file the action until Dec. 4 or later.

### Accord on Nuclear Fuel Plant

Westinghouse Electric Corp. and Steag AG, of Germany, have agreed to form a company to design and manufacture nuclear fuel for electric generating stations in Europe. Westinghouse says the new concern will build a plant near Essen and expects to be able to ship fuel assemblies by 1976. Steag is a producer of electricity.

### Olin to End Aluminum Operations

Olin Corp. plans to dispose of its aluminum business and certain chemical and defense-related ordnance facilities, resulting in an after-tax write-off of about \$80 million to be taken in the 1972 fourth quarter. The extraordinary charge is equal to \$3.33 a share. The operations involved have

had net losses of about \$8.5 million, or 37 cents a share, so far this year, the company says. The extraordinary charge will result in a reported loss for 1972, but will not affect Olin's growth plans or the current 88 cents annual dividend, the company says.

### Boise Cascade to Sell Units

Boise Cascade Corp. is selling two of its engineering and construction subsidiaries to Halliburton Co. for \$65 million, payable in cash or by a short-term note on or before Jan. 30, 1973. The two subsidiaries are Ebasco Services Inc. and Vernon Graphics Inc. Boise says the transaction was approved by directors of both companies and is expected to be closed in January. The sale represents the second major step taken during the last month in Boise's program to provide at least \$200 million in capital through the sale of non-core assets. Boise says that as a result of this sale it will realize an extraordinary gain of about \$30 million after deducting \$20 million of related income taxes.

### French, German Firms Regrouping

The regrouping of the electronic components divisions of the Thomson-Brandt group, of France, and those of AEG-Telefunken will be managed by a Luxembourg-based holding company equally owned by the parent firms, French sources report. They stress, however, that negotiations between Thomson-CSF, the electronics division of the Thomson-Brandt group, and the German firm are continuing. It is also planned to set up a French-based company, Eurosem, which will be owned by the Luxembourg holding company.

## Japan Cuts Import Tariffs by 20 Percent

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The cabinet decided today to cut Japan's import tariffs 20 percent on 1,855 classifications of goods effective Nov. 22. The move is expected to increase imports by about \$300 million in the next 12 months, a government spokesman said.

Plans for the tariff cut had been announced last month as part of the government's "third yen defense plan."

The cabinet also added five categories of goods to a list of products that can be imported into Japan in finished form under a low tariff structure after being previously exported in the form of components. The five new items are radio receivers, recorders, reproducers, earphones and tuners for television sets.

This step will aid the Japanese electronics industry, which is in the process of moving some of

its more labor-intensive production activities abroad.

### Estimate of Surplus

PARIS, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Japan told monetary experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today that it expects next year's current-account payments surplus in decline to between \$4 billion and \$4.5 billion from an estimated \$6 billion in 1972.

"We have a feeling that our statement (at yesterday's meeting) was misunderstood," the Japanese sources said.

They gave the following breakdown of the expected impact in 1973 of their measures to reduce the surplus:

- Import tariff cuts for a reduction of between \$200 million and \$300 million.
- Removal of certain import quotas for \$200 million.
- Budgetary measures for between \$500 million and \$700 million.
- Preferential tariffs to developing nations for \$400 million to \$500 million.
- Export measures for \$500 million to \$700 million.

## P&O Shareholders Reject Project to Take Over Bovis

LONDON, Nov. 17 (UPI).—Shareholders of Peninsular & Oriental Steamship Co. today rejected the proposal by their chairman, Lord Geddies, that Britain's largest and most prestigious shipping group should take over Bovis Ltd., the building concern.

Mr. Geddies immediately an-

nounced his resignation, along with deputy chairman C. A. W. Dawes. A board meeting of remaining directors will decide the company's immediate future on Monday.

Had the Bovis plan been approved, the key management position in P & O would have passed to millionaire Frank Sanderson, the Bovis chief who made his fortune in property and building deals.

**Bitter Fight**  
The battle for the management of P & O was a bitter one and sparked the resignation of four P & O directors from the 16-man board.

Under the Geddies plan P & O would have paid £130 million for the Bovis enterprise to bring in skilled modern management for their finances and huge property interests.

Opponents of the proposals wanted P & O to stay only in shipping and regain profitability under the control of experienced shipowners and transport experts. P & O had long been seen as a possible target for a take-over, but Mr. Geddies and his supporters decided to move first and proposed the deal with Bovis. They argued it would give profits, faster growth and better prospects.

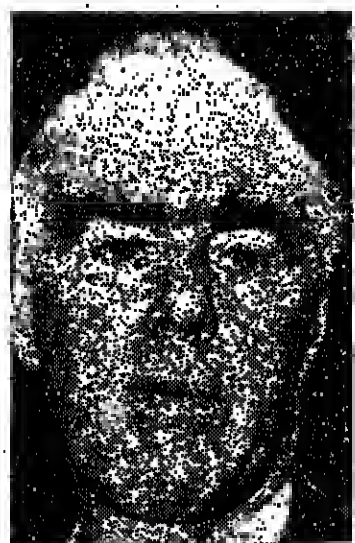
**Bidders Expected**  
Financial quarters believe that once a new chairman is elected, bidders for P & O will emerge.

One of these is Lord Inchcape, who has been a working director for P & O for 30 years and has already announced his intention to seek control of the shipping giant.

He was the first of the four P & O directors to resign weeks ago in opposition to the Geddies plan. Lord Inchcape sat silent throughout today's crowded meeting.

### Italian Prices Up

ROME, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The rise in the cost of living in Italy in October was the biggest since World War II, the government said today. The price index rose 1.5 percent from September.



Ford Geddies

## Banks Eye Curb Of Euromarket

LUXEMBOURG, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—Rinaldo Ossola, deputy governor of the Bank of Italy, told a Euromarket symposium today that central banks are still studying ways of regulating the Euro-currency markets.

Mr. Ossola said the Eurodollar market had been expanding much more rapidly than desirable.

He said that in the six months ended June 30 the net size of the Eurodollar market, after inter-bank deposits had been eliminated, totaled \$66 billion, an increase of about \$11.5 billion from the beginning of the year. The net amount of other Eurocurrencies decreased in the same period by about \$500 million to \$16 billion, he said.

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## Poor Nations Seen Issue By U.S., EEC

### Question Called Major Topic for Trade Talks

By Gerd Wilcke

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The head of the Common Market commission and President Nixon's chief trade negotiator acknowledged here yesterday that there was pressure to improve relations between industrialized nations and developing countries.

Ambassador William D. Eberle, Mr. Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, and Sisco Mansholt, the president of the EEC commission, agreed that the issue would be a major topic at the international trade negotiations beginning next year.

However, they seemed less in agreement on how best to develop nations can be improved.

Mr. Eberle said that the two sides had differences over the Common Market's system of preferential tariffs to a number of Mediterranean countries.

He asserted that the tariffs were contrary to the multilateral system and tended to break down the most-favored-nation principle.

### U.S. 'Quilts'

He also said that the United States had "quilts" on how to help developing nations in the areas of financial assistance and investments.

Mr. Mansholt, who appeared with Mr. Eberle at a news conference after both addressed a symposium of the committee for economic development, said that the community was seeking cooperation with the United States and others to better help poorer nations.

He said that major points that needed discussion included preferential tariffs, commodity agreements and increased imports of manufactured goods from developing by industrialized nations.

### Differs on Summit

Mr. Eberle, who just returned from the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, also seemed to differ with Mr. Mansholt on the need for a summit meeting of heads of government of the industrial nations before a new round of trade negotiations gets under way a year from now.

While the Common Market official seemed to favor a visit by Mr. Nixon to Europe for such a summit, Mr. Eberle said that political objectives for the trade negotiations should be set at a lower level.

## France Orders Bank Loan Curb To Cut Inflation

PARIS, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—France today announced a series of anti-inflation measures aimed largely at reducing bank loans as experts predicted high price and wage rise figures for the end of the year.

With general elections now only five months away, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has already ruled out a wage and price freeze on the lines of the British and American measures.

Under the measures announced today banks will now have to deposit with the Bank of France 33 percent of the total credits they have granted to customers. Up to now they have worked on a double rate of 4 percent and 15 percent.

The effect will be to raise the amount banks have to place with the central bank from 28 billion francs to 33 billion francs, informed sources said.

In a letter to Olivier Wormser, governor of the Bank of France, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said today he also wanted banks to put an end to all advertising of personal loans.

## GNP Rises 6.3% in U.S. In 3d Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP-DJ).—The real gross national product rose at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 6.3 percent in the third quarter, the Commerce Department said today. This was an upward adjustment of the preliminary 5.9 percent rise reported last month.

However, the inflation rate on an annual basis was also revised upward, to 2.4 percent from the preliminary 2.3 percent.

In dollar terms, the real GNP (output of goods and services minus price increases) rose by \$31.6 billion to an adjusted annual rate of \$116.4 billion, the department said.

## New Fed Rules on Banking Cause Massive Fund Flow

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System's overhaul of its rules governing bank reserves and check clearing—which went into effect Nov. 9—produced massive flows of funds among the nation's commercial banks, the Fed reported yesterday.

But because of a number of factors, including bad weather that plagued much of the country this week, it was unclear what, if any, long-range impact the rule changes and their aftermath would have on Fed policy, which calls for a moderate monetary expansion.

However, initially at least, the money managers ended up with a much easier money market than they had bargained for, so they were compelled to take decisive counter measures. On Wednesday, for example, the Fed sold almost \$2 billion of Treasury bills under matched sale-purchase agreements (so-called "reverse repos"), which have the effect of pulling funds out of the market temporarily.

### Loan Demand Up

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis published new data showing that business-loan demand has been rising much more rapidly at all large banks in the nation than was characteristic at money-center institutions in New York City until recently.

The St. Louis bank said that business loans at all large banks averaged almost \$90 billion in the four weeks ended Nov. 8, which represented a 15.2 percent seasonally-adjusted annual rate of increase over the three months ended that date. By contrast, in the last year business loans have risen only at a 5.2 percent annual rate.

The Fed's rule changes, which went into effect this week, had two aspects: First, the reserves that banks are required to hold against their deposits were reduced and distinctions in required reserves between banks based on location were ended.

## U.S. Steel Raises Prices by 2.7%

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 17 (AP).—U.S. Steel, the industry pacesetter, announced today that it is increasing prices an average of 2.7 percent.

A spokesman said the rise would apply primarily to products used in the construction, machinery and auto industries, and was within limits previously approved by the Price Commission. The Price Commission said in Washington that U.S. Steel was using authority granted last Dec. 8 to raise prices by an average of 3.6 percent. The firm did not use full allowance at that time.

A request would have to be filed with the Price Commission before other large steel companies could raise prices.

## Big Board Prices Gain In Stepped-Up Trading

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (NYT).—The Dow Jones industrial average, showing gains in all of its half-hourly readings today, closed once again at a record high on the New York Stock Exchange.

It finished at 1,005.57, up 1.88, and in the process closed above 1,000 for the third time this week—and the third time in history.

Volume continued heavy, rising to 20.22 million shares from 19.58 million yesterday.

A number of other leading market averages also finished today at their best levels ever, reflecting the broad sweep of optimism in Wall Street.

Predictions that 1973 appears to be falling into place as another good business year, coupled with the Dow's ability to withstand profit-taking and hold above 1,000

this week, are important factors in the newly forming consensus psychology in Wall Street.

PepsiCo rose 2 5/8 to 89 3/4, again at a yearly high of 9 7/8. This reflected the announcement that Pepsi-Cola will become the first American consumer product manufactured and sold in the Soviet Union. PepsiCo disclosed yesterday an agreement with the Soviet Ministry of Trade to begin marketing the soft drink in the Soviet Union next year.

### Coca-Cola Slips

Coca-Cola, meanwhile, slipped 1 1/4 to 143 1/2. Both PepsiCo and Coca-Cola, its much larger rival, already have well established franchise operations in East European countries. But Wall Street regarded the latest move as something of a coup for PepsiCo.

Ford Motor moved up 1 7/8 to 77 7/8, its best price of the year, while both General Motors and Chrysler eased by fractions.

Ford benefited in part from a recommendation by Wright Investors' Service, which noted: "We are raising our 1972 and 1973 earnings projections for Ford to \$8.32 and \$9.17 per share, respectively. Our revised 1972 earnings projection is 35 percent above the \$6.18 per share turned in by the company last year and a new record high by 31 percent."

Skyline topped the firm mobile home group, rising 2 to 46 3/4. Fleetwood Enterprises rose 3 1/4 to 26.

Prices advanced in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.06 to 26.15, while advances topped declines, 546 against 395. Turnover was 4.64 million shares, up from 3.98 million yesterday.

Among the day's most active stocks in forward gear were McCullough Oil, up 3/4 to 13 5/8, Champion Home Builders, 5 1/8 to 14 5/8, Fubco Petroleum, 1 1/2 to 12 1/2, and Telepromper, 2 1/4 to 35.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

|                   | Nov. 17, 1972 | Today     | Previous  |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|
| Ster. (5 per ct.) | 2.550         | 2.540     | 2.530     |
| Belg. fr. (100)   | 44.17-19      | 44.15-17  | 44.15-17  |
| Bce. fr. (100)    | 44.03-05      | 44.01-03  | 44.01-03  |
| Deutsche mark     | 3.207-14      | 3.207-14  | 3.207-14  |
| Danish krone      | 6.880-12      | 6.877-11  | 6.877-11  |
| Escudo            | 26.83-33      | 26.82-32  | 26.82-32  |
| Fr. fr. (100)     | 5.016-15      | 5.015-14  | 5.015-14  |
| Fr. fr. (100)     | 5.020-12      | 5.019-11  | 5.019-11  |
| Guilder           | 5.220-30      | 5.219-29  | 5.219-29  |
| Irish pound       | 4.20          | 4.20      | 4.20      |
| Lira              | 524.40-50     | 524.45-55 | 524.45-55 |
| Peseta            | 65.48-49      | 65.47-48  | 65.47-48  |
| Scullling         | 23.23-24      | 23.22-23  | 23.22-23  |
| Sfr. franc        | 4.742-57      | 4.742-50  | 4.742-50  |
| Swiss franc       | 3.816-15      | 3.815-14  | 3.815-14  |
| Yen               | 360.18-19     | 360.18-19 | 360.18-19 |

At Price: B. Commercial.

## GM Official Said to See Wankel In Most of Firm's Cars by 1982

DETROIT, Nov. 17 (Reuters).—One of General Motors Corp.'s proposed product programs shows the Wankel rotary engine in 80 to 100 percent of GM's autos within the next 10 years.

The disclosure was made in a speech made to a GM management conference by John Delorean, vice-president of the car and truck division.

The proceedings of the conference are private, but Reuters obtained some of the details, including several comments attributed to Mr. Delorean. General Motors made no immediate comment.

Mr. Delorean said the first use of the Wankel would be in a "spectacular" two-plus-two version of the Chevrolet Vega in the fall of 1974. He added that over the long range GM will be able to build Wankels cheaper than conventional engines.

He said the company is planning two versions of the Wankel—a single rotor that could be up to \$70 cheaper than the present Vega four-cylinder engine and a double rotor which could be up to \$60 cheaper than the standard V-8.

He was quoted as also saying the Wankel promises to "revolutionize" the auto industry.

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\* Also to be published in November:  
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2) ASL AG/ITALY FAR EAST TOKYO;  
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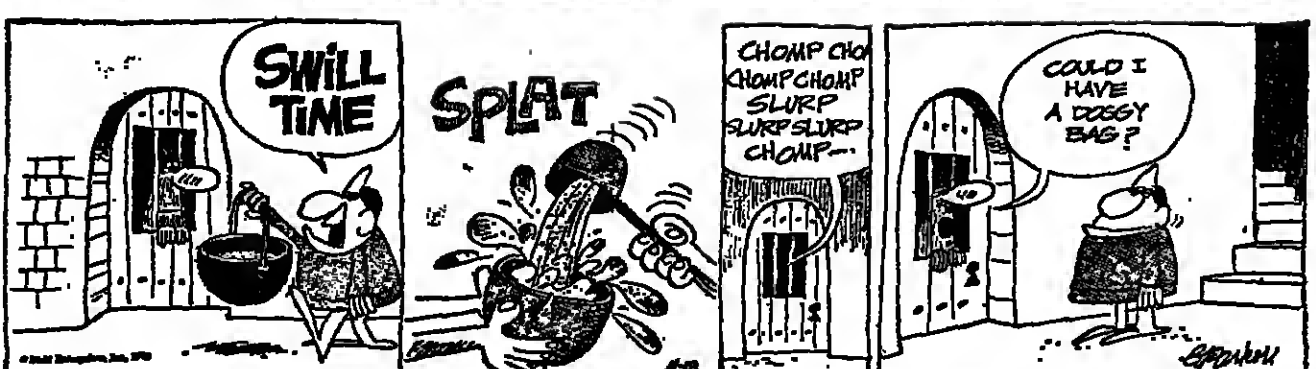
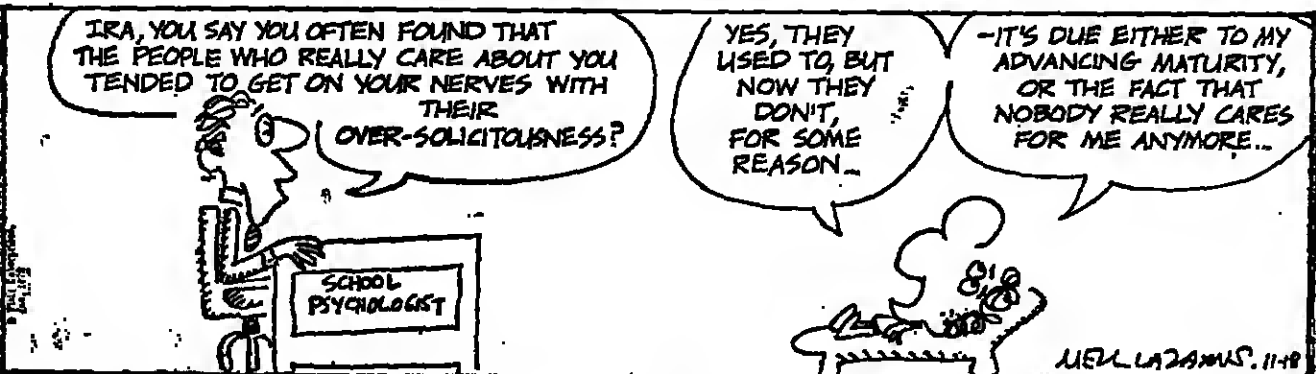


## American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]



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## BLONDIE



## DENNIS THE MENACE



HE'S GETTIN' TO THE AGE WHEN HE CAN'T  
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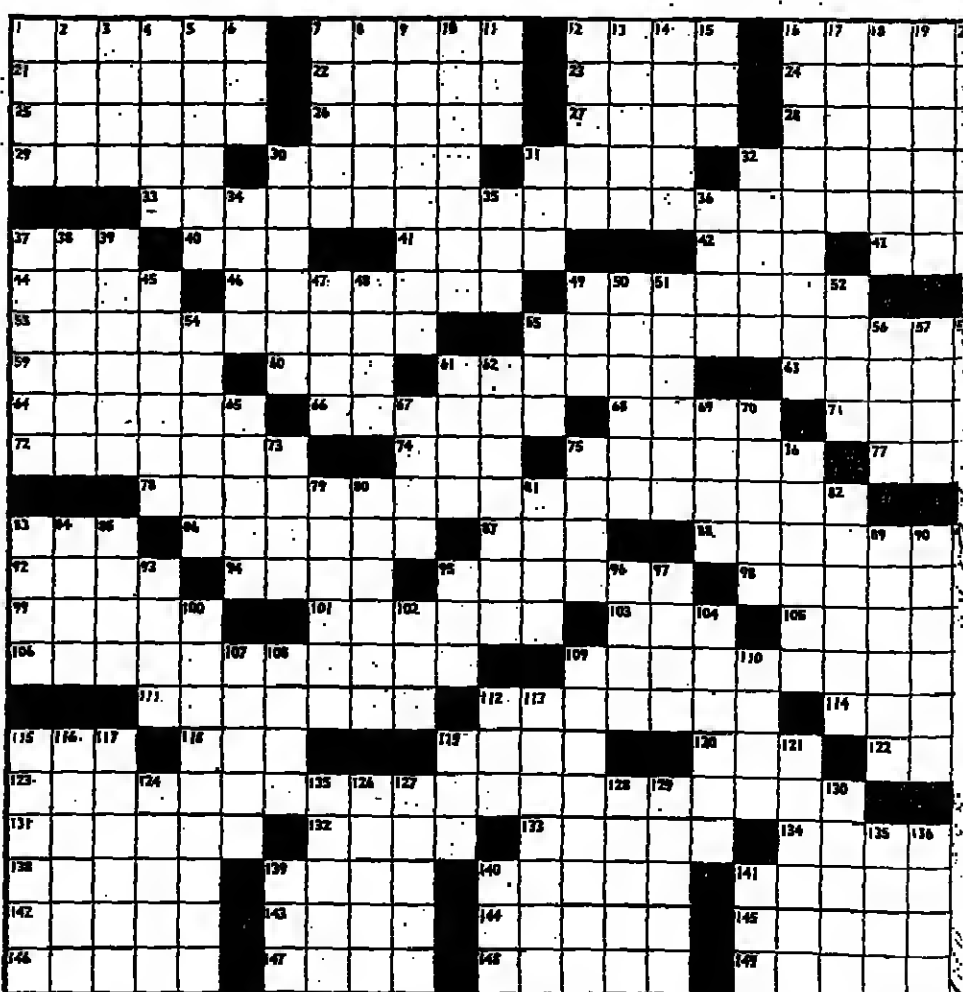


Yesterday's Jumble: **NEEDY USURP EMERGE INVOKE**  
 Answer: *Where an astronomer might find  
 none—IN THE "UNIVERSE"*

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by  
WILL WE

**DREAM WORLD**—By Dorothea E. Shinn

[illegible]

| DOWN                |                      | DOWN                |                     | DOWN              |  | DOWN |  |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--|------|--|
| 17 Ankles of Ada    | 49 — City (N.Y.)     | 78 Abs              | 96 Noble: Gen.      | 121 — " " 10      |  |      |  |
| 18 Cancer ar        | 50 — Anchor          | 79 British hench    | 97 Pals in type     | 122 — " " 10      |  |      |  |
| 19 Carriers         | 51 (as moved)        | 80 —                | 98 Begged           | 123 Great theatre |  |      |  |
| 20 Whelan city ar   | 52 Most pass         | 81 Hanger: Fr.      | 99 Carials          | 124 Rubs          |  |      |  |
| 21 Improves         | 53 Siammas           | 82 Editor's capital | 100 Governor: Abbn. | 125 Cunneds       |  |      |  |
| 22 Face of the city | 54 —                 | 83 Trenches         | 101 Bernis          | 126 Share in      |  |      |  |
| 23 Undergroun       | 55 Thury fuel        | 84 —                | 102 Vill of al      | 127 Ready, in S   |  |      |  |
| 51 Commen abbn.     | 56 Projections       | 85 U.S. mayors      | 103 Paris of ophans | 128 Venced        |  |      |  |
| 52 Hinds cloth      | 57 Neighbor of Ont.  | 86 Large room       | 104 Edmnd est       | 129 South         |  |      |  |
| 53 Strel            | 58 —                 | 87 Secul            | 105 Colled          | 130 composit      |  |      |  |
| 54 Compton pt.      | 59 Saragossa's river | 88 —                | 106 Indian victory  | 131 Ware: Sost.   |  |      |  |
| 55 " — so?"         | 60 Fable main: Van   | 89 Jayson's ship    | 107 —               | 132 Knls          |  |      |  |
| 56 —                | 61 —                 | 90 Dry or padded    | 108 Wash. Lab.      | 133 Southish mnt  |  |      |  |
| 57 Chained          | 62 —                 | 91 —                | 109 Fawrell:        | 134 Parrow        |  |      |  |
| 58 Matchpieces      | 63 Identification    | 92 Posit            | 110 Shows: sams     | 135 —             |  |      |  |
| 59 Seris            | 64 With another      | 93 Paravels:        | 111 Depend          | 136 —             |  |      |  |
| 60 Nose rubber      | 65 Elbow             | 94 Imparied         | 112 Clgar           | 137 —             |  |      |  |
| 61 Lead mass        | 66 Kind of machine   | 95 Eter             | 113 Weather-map     | 138 —             |  |      |  |
| 62 —                | 67 —                 | 96 —                | 114 —               | 139 —             |  |      |  |

## BOOKS

## BLACK MOUNTAIN

## An Exploration in Community

*By Martin Duberman. Illustrated. Dutton, 527 pp. \$12*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**I**n a collection of essays called "The Uncompleted Past," which he published three years ago, Martin Duberman described, among many other things, the process of his disillusionment with conventional historical writing and the growth of both his despair over history's ability to illuminate the past and his doubts about its relevance to the future. It was a remarkable performance coming from a professional historian (then a professor at Princeton, now Distinguished Service Professor of History at

Lehman College)—not least of all because DUBERMAN managed to convey so much about himself while dealing with subjects outside himself. In other words, the book was deeply personal without being self-indulgent. But it left one worrying about where DUBERMAN could possibly go next in his writing, especially if one happened to know, as I did, that he was even then working on another excursion into the past, a history of an experimental college he'd not attend. And now, judging from the title, he was about to treat on that such "misadventures."

turns out that *such* misgivings were not without foundation.

For "Black Mountain: An Exploration in Community" is a deeply divisive work, the one that binds us most closely to the past and an attempt to write conventional history; on the other hand a denial of the "pastness" of the past and an attempt to merge it with the present. And despite all of Duberman's labors to heal the division—by alternately making the present past and the past present—the division is a harmful one. "Black Mountain" is really two books—one reasonably satisfying, the other faintly embarrassing.

It is clear enough what Du-

The satisfying one is the story proper of Black Mountain, an experimental educational community which was started in North Carolina in 1933 by a group of renegade teachers from Rollins College, and which managed to flourish through a series of exhilarating crises until it finally collapsed in 1956. It was not just any experimental school; it had a mystique about it that made those of us attending "squarer" colleges in the 1940s and 1950s regard it as the only alternative, even if we never dared make the plunge. Fortunately for the way he has approached his history, Duberman remains a skilled interviewer, researcher and writer. So we get a lucid and often entertaining view of the inside of the maelstrom that was the Black Mountain community.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt  
a New York Times book c

**Rubens in Russia**  
MOSCOW, Nov. 17 (Reute  
—Experts at the Hermitag  
Leningrad have attribut  
the Flemish master Peter  
Rubens a painting prev  
considered to be the wor  
Frans Wouters, Tass news  
cy has reported.







